The Bombay Gazette.

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537

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Language, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £30. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Marseilles ditto ditto £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cowlin, will be despatched to Liverpool, on or about 7th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 10th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain R. Curling, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain J. Bennard, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheque of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not exchanged at the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th November 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 15th instant.)

THE s.s PARAGUAY, 1,170 tons register, W. G. Williams, Commander.

This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For rates of Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th November 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain Tuffon, 1,753 tons Register, 250 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez..... £36
Port Said ..... 36 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.
Liverpool 50

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRASSINETTI PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Passage.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without Food.
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 54	£ 34	£ 14	

Children over three and under seven years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco' 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th December.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	45	29	12	
Naples	47	30	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa		35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to that port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. BRAZILIAN, Captain Gibbs, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS immediately to take delivery of their Cargo; failing which, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

The Delivery Orders will be countersigned by LAWRENCE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st Dec 1870. Agents s.s. Brazilian.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN and CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT via MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Brenner Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110 Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123 Rs. 88-8
„ VENICE	„ 123 „ 88	„ PARIS	„ 206 „ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 29th October 1870. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM to TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 30th December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agent for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, and JEDDAH.

THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 29th December. For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

AURORA.—SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES

per AURORA are informed that the undersigned is in Bombay for the purpose of making enquiries regarding the various shipments by this vessel. Persons desirous of having their shipments enquired into and reported on, are invited to communicate with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

C. P. WILSON,
Special Officer, London Salvage Association.

NOTICE.—Ship DON QUIXOTE, Captain

W. H. Nelson, has arrived from Calcutta. Consignees of the said vessel are requested to PAY the FREIGHTS to the undersigned and to take an immediate delivery of their Cargo, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees, and are further requested, that no Cargo will not be responsible for any of the packages after it leaves the ship's deck.

COWASJEE and NUSSERWANJEE, DUBASHES.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	2 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Pistols.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods—

2 Cases Lipscombe Filters

(The Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay).

Handsome Household Furniture, such as Dresular, Pier, and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Chiffoniers, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, rich Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by John Broadwood and Sons, &c.

At 1 P.M.

(The Property of a Gentleman).

A handsome light Buggy.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Malabar Hill, opposite Police Station.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view from tomorrow.

AUCTION SALE OF SCARLET CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following:—

Per Atlantic.

10 Bales containing 200 pieces Scarlet Cloth.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship HOOGLY,

arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 7th December 1870. W. NICOL & Co

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship

FANNY, from Rangoon, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to send at once for the same, otherwise it will be landed at their expense and risk.

R. A. WEIR,
Bombay, 7th December 1870. Captain Ship Fanny.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the

undersigned for the STRIPPING, CAULKING (up to metal line), and re-metalling (not including cost of metal, but including all other materials, dock rent, labour, and attendant expenses), of the ship LOUISA, expected to arrive in Bombay shortly. A separate estimate is also required for simply Docking and Un-docking, Shoring and Un-shoring the ship, examining and patching the metal of the said ship, including lock rent, but not including cost of metal. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th December 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.
Brandy „	„ 30 „
Sherry „	„ 25 „

COYLE & Co.'s

Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27 „
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30 „

LABRONDE FRERES'

St. Julien	„ 12 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 15 „
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25 „

HUDSON & HORNYICKS'

Pale Dry Sherry	„ 20 „
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine)	„ 18 „

L. ROSE & Co.'s

Lime Juice Beverages.

REMINGTON & Co.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are Sole Agents for the manufactures of James Lillywhite and Son, the well-known quality of which needs no commendation to Cricketers.

CRICKET KIT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Plain Match Bats	5 0	5 8
Best „	6 8	7 0
Single Cane „	9 0	10 0
Double „	10 0	11 0
Treble „		
All Cane „	10 8	12 0
Re-percussion „		
Treble Whalebone „		
Stumps, Best Iron pointed	from 5 0	to 9 0
Balls, Best „	4 4	4 12
„ Second „	3 8	4 0
Scoring Books for 12, 25, and 50 Matches	from 2 8	to 10 0
„ „ in loose sheets, per doz	2 4	2 12
Leg Guards „	5 8	7 0
Batting Gloves, best	4 8	5 0
Wicket Gauntlets	5 8	6 0
Shoes „	10 0	11 0

RACKET KIT,

By Lillywhite, Jeffery, and Wilson.

Raquet Bats of best quality	10 0	11 0
„ Balls „	per doz. 1 8	1 12
Fives „	„ 3 12	4 4
Raquet Shoes, best quality	„ 10 0	11 0
„ Presses „	from 5 0	to 10 0

FENCING KIT.

Foils, best Steel	6 8	7 0
Masks „	from 6 0	to 10 0
Lunging Pads, best	8 0	9 0
Jackets „	12 0	13 0
Single Sticks „	per pair 1 0	1 2
Basket Hand Guards „	1 4	1 8
Buffalo „	4 8	5 0

QUOITS.

Galvanized Iron	per lb. 1 0	1 2
„ Brass	„ „ 1 8	1 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS between all Stations, issued on and after TUESDAY, 20th instant, will be available for Return on any day up to, and including, TUESDAY, 3rd January next.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th December 1870.

I Hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE, that I have appointed Mr. WILLIAM BOYD as MANAGER of the "ORIENTAL PRESS", from the 1st December 1870.

RAMCHUNDER YESHWUNT, Proprietor.

Bombay, 5th December 1870.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited) receive by every Mail large accessions to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most ELEGANT NOVELTIES, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first-class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.

Of worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard, and Victoria.

CHARMS,

For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS,

Small, neat plain Gold, or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.

Plain bright or dead Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or Watch Chain: to take one, two, or four Portraits.

NECKLETS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.

For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN and PENCIL-CASES.

Spiral, Spring, and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies'	Gentlemen's
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Scarf Slide.

SCARF PINS,

Worked Gold Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS and SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain or Chased Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES of BRACELET, BROOCH, and EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES of STUDS and SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain Gold, or handsomely Chased.

DEMI SUITES of BROOCH and EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAGOO JAIRAZ CEASED to be a PARTNER in the Firm of Messrs. DEWA GUNGADHUR and Co. on the 25th day of October 1870.

DEWA GUNGADHUR & Co.,
THUCKER RAGOO JAIRAZ.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., to England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. also are conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied on the most moderate terms to Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the 'CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,' in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and cleanliness will be maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 5 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, close to, and overlooking the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with outside, cool, and most comfortable verandahs also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class state Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICES.

MR. F. SAUQUET is admitted as PARTNER in our Firm.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Bombay.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with W. BLAKENEY, Major,

22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received, up to the 10th proximo, for the SUPPLIES of STORES required during the next year.

Particulars as to the quantities and qualities of materials required may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TALLOW.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SIXTY TONS of Good Clean TALLOW, to be delivered as required during the half year commencing 1st January 1871.

Sealed Tenders, to be endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Byculla Stores Depot, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 14th December next.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security equal to 10 per cent. of the amount involved.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 18th November 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

Upon reading the Affidavit of EBRAHJEE CURSETJEE, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, sworn on the Eleventh day of November, instant, in the above matter, and on hearing Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER, on behalf of the said Liquidator, I do order that all persons having DEBTS or CLAIMS against the abovenamed Company, do send in their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims to the said Liquidator, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Sassoon Hassajee Street, outside the Fort, and prove the same on or before the 28th day of December 1870, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets made before such Debts or Claims are proved against the said Company. And I do further direct that this Order be advertised in the "Government Gazette," and two English and two native local Newspapers.—Dated this 28th day of November 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 and in the matter of the Estate of FAZUL NOOR MAHOMED, RAHIMTOOLA NOOR MAHOMED and HOOSEIN NOOR MAHOMED, Insolvents, who lately traded at Bombay and other places under the name and firm of Messrs. NOOR MAHOMED DATTOOBHOY SONS and COMPANY.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed Insolvent Traders, and on hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attornies for the said Traders, I do order that the said TRADERS BE DISCHARGED under the Provisions contained in Sections XXIII. and XXIV. of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on SATURDAY, the Tenth day of December next, at 10½ o'clock A.M., next, in the Chambers of the Sitting Judge; and I direct that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in two of the English and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of November 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Attorneys for the Insolvent Traders.

RE GEORGE ASHBURNER, Deceased.—

Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE ASHBURNER, late of Filgate in the County of Sussex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Filgate, aforesaid, on the 18th day of June 1869, and Letters of Administration whose personal Estate and Effects with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, at London, annexed, were, on the 29th day of November 1870, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant a Partner in the Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and one of the Constituted Attorney of KATHERINE ASHBURNER, Widow, the relict, and JOHN HENNINGS (in the Will written John) NIX, Esquire, two of the Executors of the said Will and the Trustees of George Ashburner, deceased, are required on or before the 3rd day of January 1871 to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Katherine Ashburner, and John Hennings Nix, as such Executors as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated 3rd day of December 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 18th January 1871, for the SUPPLY of CONTRACTS SPECIFIED in the SCHEDULES, for ONE YEAR, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the Principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the bolt, Rope by the coil, Paint by the keg, Oil by the tin, Tallow by the pound: unless his samples are equal to the Government sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this office, printed Forms of Tender, Schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L. SEABLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES &c.—day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 28th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH IN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SPINNING shares continue in demand, Land shares closed quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	162½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	235
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
31,026	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	114
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	415

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250
500	2,500	all	125*	Alliance Spinning	2,475
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1070
1630	150	150	...	Broach Mills	275
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,325
750	2,000	all	150*	Great Eastern	1,750
2,500	1,000	all	80	p.a. Manockji Petit's	1,080
800	2,500	all	80	p.a. Oriental	2,275
2000	1,500	1,200	...	Royal	1,700

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,585
8,000	150	all		Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	137
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	985
4,000	4,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	265

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 4
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾d.
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Fire per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australia old	,, 196

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 3rd December, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,045	4	6
Merchandize	50,570	9	1
Electric Telegraph	400	15	6
Total Rs.	87,016	4	1

Corresponding week in December, 1869.
Open 308 Miles.

Coaching	38,305	11	8
Merchandize	55,941	13	2
Earth Trains	1,116	14	0
Electric Telegraph	540	0	0
Total Rs.	95,904	6	10
Decrease	8,888	2	9

CALCUTTA.—3RD DECEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents at Rs. 96-10 and 97-12, or 2-6 to 2-4 discount, and small pieces at Rs. 97-14 to 98-2, or 2-2 to 1-14 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, a large sum at Rs. 106-10, and small sums up to Rs. 109-14.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-8 and 113-10.

In shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,445.

National Bank shares at Rs 117.

Punjab Bank shares at Rs. 80.

Uncovenanted Service Bank of Agra shares at Rs. 90.

Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares, a large number, at Rs. 8½.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, yesterday at Rs. 330.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares at Rs. 50.

Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co.'s fully paid-up shares at Rs. 60.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 7.

Muir, Cornet, Bengal 4th Hussars, to appear before Medical Board, from Meerut.

Cutchell, Captain, Bengal 38th Regiment, on leave, from Peshawur.

Russell, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England (arrived on the 4th instant.)

Walker, Colonel Bombay Royal Engineers, on leave, from Deera Doon.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 7.

Kempster, Colonel, Commanding 6th Regiment M. N. I. to join, to Nagode.

Lang, Lieutenant., Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to ——.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 30th November 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. A. Remmington, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Holmes, appointed 2nd Squadron Subaltern to the 16th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 18th November 1870.

Ensign H. A. Abbott, of the 37th Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Remmington. Dated 18th November 1870.

21st Native Infantry.—Ensign H. H. Sweenham, of the 36th Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Harris, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 18th November 1870.

41st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. M. Rose, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Teed, resigned. Dated 18th November 1870.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 19th October, making the following medical arrangements:—

Surgeon D. S. Smith, 4th Hussars, to proceed to Landour, on the 22nd idem, and relieve Staff Surgeon E. Y. Kellett of the medical charge of the Convalescent Depôt; the latter officer's services being required with the time-expired men of the Division.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. R. R. Coulter, M.B., doing duty with the 4th Hussars, to proceed to Agra, for duty with the time-expired men.

Presidency District Order, dated the 31st October, appointing Lieutenant R. Wace, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 1st November, during the absence on inspection duty of Captain A. J. C. Birch, Brigade Major, Fort William.

Jubbulpore Station Order, dated the 5th November, appointing Captain G. Murray, 21st Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Forsyth, Brigade Major, proceeding on inspection duty.

Chunar Garrison Order, dated the 26th October, appointing Captain W. S. Young, Fort Adjutant, to the command of the garrison, and of the European Invalid Battalion, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

38th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 5th October, appointing Lieutenant J. S. Nelson to officiate as Assistant Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 1st idem.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 29th October making the following arrangements, consequent on the arrival of Major Jenkins, from furlough:—

Major R. Jenkins, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain G. C. Thomson, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Captain M. Clementi, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

7th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 1st October, appointing Lieutenant F. A. Remmington, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant R Warburton.

Dated the 1st November, directing Captain R. E. S. Smith to officiate at Adjutant, on promotion.

Assistant Apothecary J. English, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been sentenced by a district court martial to be placed at the bottom of the list of Assistant Apothecaries, his name is to be transposed accordingly, and will in future stand next below that of Assistant Apothecary J. O. McKimm.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

4th Hussars.—Lieutenant A. Bibby, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Hussars.—Quartermaster H. Murray to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Surgeon W. Grant, M.B., from the 26th November to the 25th December, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

36th Foot.—Captain C. Spurgeon, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

38th Foot.—Captain W. H. R. Skey, to Bombay, from the 15th November to the 15th December, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant H. Weatherby, to remain at Murree, on medical certificate, from the 1st November to the 7th December, in extension.

39th Foot.—Ensign L. Doning, from the 24th November to the 8th December, in extension, to remain in Calcutta, to study the native languages.

40th Foot.—Major K. D. Astley, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, 3rd Battalion.—Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Palmer, C.B., from the 12th November, for one month, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot.—Major A. W. Cameron, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

105th Foot.—Captain H. F. Wilson, to Bombay, from the 9th December 1870 to the 8th January 1871, to appear before a medical board.

Late 35th Native Infantry.—Captain G. T. Jones, attached to the 41st Native Infantry, from the 9th October to the 1st November, in extension of privilege leave, under the rules of 1868, to enable him to rejoin.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon F. S. Sillifant, attached to the 14th Native Infantry, from the 21st September to the 30th October, to Simla, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1854.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 1st December 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant F. Beresford to be Captain, from the 23rd of December 1869.

21st Hussars.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India sanctions the retirement from the service of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Hardy, on the pension of his rank, from the 1st October 1870; and is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Captain W. C. Stanley Clarke to be Major, vice Hardy, who retires. Dated 2nd October 1870.

Lieutenant Arthur Henry Taylor to be Captain, vice Clarke, promoted. Dated 2nd October 1870.

105th Foot.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty the Commander-in-Chief in India sanctions the retirement from the service, on the pension of his rank, from the 5th of November 1870, of Major Joseph Bradish, and is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Captain Francis William James Sewell to be Major, vice Bradish, who retires. Dated 6th November 1870.

Lieutenant Edward Daniel Way to be Captain, vice Sewell, promoted. Dated 6th November 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings of officers of the Deputy Judge Advocate General's Department:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B A. Poulton, Deputy Judge Advocate (on furlough), from the Gwalior and Saugor Districts, to the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Districts.

Major J. C. Horne, Deputy Judge Advocate, from the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Districts, to the Gwalior and Saugor Districts.

Major C. Nedham, officiating Deputy Judge Advocate, to continue to officiate in the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Districts.

These arrangements to take effect from the date of Major Horne's arrival at Jubbulpore.

Colonel H. Rigby, Royal Engineers, is, at his own request, transferred to Fort William, for general duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. O'B. Palmer, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Meerut, for general duty.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 12th November, directing Staff Surgeon Major F. Gogan, on sick leave at Nynee Tal, on expiration of his leave, to proceed to Lucknow, to appear before a special medical committee.

Bareilly Brigade order, dated the 12th November, appointing Captain H. H. Birch, 27th Native Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, during the absence, on inspection duty, of Captain A. R. Loughnan, Brigade Major.

Dugshaie Station order, dated the 31st October, directing Ensign C. H. Collette, 80th Foot, to take over the duties of Station Staff Officer from Ensign C. J. Jamieson, 41st Foot, with effect from the 1st November 1870.

Jhansie Station Order, dated the 4th November, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Fraser, 39th Native Infantry, with effect from the 2nd idem, vice Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Berry, late 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, promoted to a half-pay Lieutenant Colonelcy.

107th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 27th October, appointing Lieutenant R. J. Waller to be Interpreter

23rd Punjab Pioneers.—Regimental Order, dated the 4th November, making the following temporary arrangements, with effect from the 30th October, vice Lieutenant Colonel C. F. F. Chamberlain, C. B., deceased:—

Major A. A. Currie, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Major J. H. Tyler, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain H. Woodhouse, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.

1st Goorkhas.—Regimental order, dated the 2nd November, making the following temporary arrangements, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Rawlins, Commandant, proceeding to Jullundur to appear before the standing medical committee:—

Major E. B. Clay, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Major R. S. Hill, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain P Story, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 18s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 225 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Cannanore	Partromellans	Calcutta, Oct. 22.
	Vigilatti	Whitmore	Sunderland, July 17.
	Fanny	Weir	Rangoon, Oct. 29.
	Thyria Letchmy	Nacoda	Cochin, Nov. 24.
	Delaware (s)	Fisher	Shanghai, Nov. 23.
	Nicolaar	Foster	Calcutta, Sept 14.
	Hooghly	Moreland	Calcutta, Nov. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Omar Pasha	Costa	Calcutta.
	Messinga	Nacoda	Mozambique.

The steamer Malacca, Bernard, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Winslow, to Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
3	Mystic Belle	Burnham	Swansea, July 15.
	Volney	David	Bourbon, Oct. 27.
	City of Foochow	Tait	Bombay, Oct. 24.
	Satthoff	Nacoda	Jeddah, Aug. 27.
4	Rangoon (s)	Smart	Rangoon, Nov. 24.
	Pendragon	Newton	Liverpool, July 20.
	Hippolyta	Hudson	Liverpool, Aug. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
3	Asia	...	...
	Menzies	...	...
	A Barque	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.		
3	Surat (s)	Suez.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.		
3	Himalaya (s)	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Michael Angelo, 7,407 British iron bars, Merwanjee & Co.

Paraguay (s). 1 case stationery, the Bombay Gas Co.; 7 packages stationery, S. Tyabjee & Co.; 7 cases oilmanstores, Jeewanjee Eduljee Sons; 62 packages iron girders, Jeewanjee & Co.

North Tyne (s), 2 cases umbrellas, A. A. Curim.

Cingara, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Don (s), 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 7 cases canaboys, Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Brazilian (s), 2,000 bundles hoop iron, Soonderdass Mooljee.

FROM SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 3 cases cochineal, the London A. and A. Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH DECEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan (s), 49 boxes sycs silver, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; 11 packages tortoise shells, Shareefboy Sallay Mahomed; 65 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj.

Saladin, 13 cases peacock feathers, John Mahomed Megjee.

Parana, 500 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hindostan (s), 60 bales wool, Dongersee Gopjee; 8 bales cotton, Ramchordass Megjee; 9 bales cow hide, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

Gitana, 112 bales coiryarn, Mooljee Jaitha; 200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 32 bales cotton, Bhoorabhoy Moteechund; 115½ bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayal.

Paraguay (s), 80 bales cotton, Bhaichund Joomuckram; 2 bales cotton, Harry Gocul; 288 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 40 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 75 bales cotton, Muthuradass Soorjee; 28 bales cotton, Cursondass Damodher; 40 bales cotton, Anthabaw Ruttonchund; 1 bale cotton, Tarracchand Ramchund; 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee.

The Foundling, 25 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 11 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Victoria Cross, 41 bales cotton, Geerdharilall Fatychund; 136 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 83 bales cotton, Jaichund Purshotum.

Balkamah, 69 bales cotton, Bhickutram Budrinath; 50 bales cotton, Manockchund Madow & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Mathooradass Soorjee.

Ellen Bates, 39 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 5 bales wool, Vussonjee Damchund; 116 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram; 50 bales cotton, Jamsetjee Cursetjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindostan (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca (s), 14 chests Malwa opium, H. A. Noor Mahomed; 135 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 29 chests Malwa opium, Futtabhoy, Ameejee; 15 chests Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 15 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 10 chests Malwa opium, Sewlall Motecelall; 10 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Abdool Curreem Hajee Ebram; 5 chests Malwa opium, Dwarkadass Vussonjee; 629 pieces E. teeth, Abdoolrayman Fazul; 15 chests Malwa opium, Rehemobhoy Habibbhoy; 10 chests Malwa opium, Dwarkadass Vussonjee; 20 chests Malwa opium, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 20 chests Malwa opium, Tarachund Gunshumdass; 1 chest Malwa opium, Ally Mahomed Khumbas; 5 chests Malwa opium, Tarachund Ramchund; 11 chests Malwa opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malacca (s), 59 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 68 chests Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 27 chests Malwa opium, Beenodeeram Balchund; 5 chests Malwa opium, E. J. Abrahim; 29 chests Malwa opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.; 21 chests Malwa opium, Hirabal Rangoyall; 15 chests Malwa opium, Arbaseer Burjorjee Mody & Co.; 21 chests Malwa opium, Ramputlab Kaloorman; 12 chests Malwa opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 6 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 19 chests Malwa opium, Bhugwandass Buchray; 11 chests Malwa opium, Hujarimul Sirdarmul; 6 chests Malwa opium, Tarachund Ramchund.

POSTAL NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Thursday, December 22. (Packet will be closed on December 22 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

OLLIVANT—EDDIS—December 6th, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., Bombay C.S., to Lucy Caroline, daughter of A. S. Eddis, Esq., Q.C.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

JACKSON—December 3rd, at Alipore, the wife of Elphinstone Jackson, Esq., B.C.S., of a son.

DEATH.

NICHOLLS—November 27th, at Calcutta, Agnes Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. William Nicholls, Agent Bank of Bengal, Akyab, aged 31 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1870.

By this time the officers of the Public Works Department will have read the great Resolution of Government on the "accident" at Allahabad; and a slight glance at its contents will show them that in their own interests as well as in those of the taxpayers they cannot read it too often. This redoubtable document suggest the inevitable questions—Are there any more "Circles" officered in a fashion similar to the Circle of Allahabad, and, if so, how many? To what extent does neglect, incapacity and corruption prevail throughout a department which has all India for its theatre of operations? When we suggested that the Viceroy should obtain Returns of the Number of Modern Ruins in each Presidency, we had no idea how pertinent the suggestion was to the possible condition of the Department. We say possible, because, of course Allahabad may be an exceptional case; but when we find, so many officers, from the head official downwards, severely censured, and sharply punished, not only in words and deeds, but by having their names posted throughout India, we cannot refrain from doubting whether Allahabad can have been an exceptional case. We cannot tell, but Government ought to know whether it is or is not; and if Government does not know, then a sense of public duty should compel our rulers to ascertain the truth as quickly as possible. In short, we venture to think that the time has arrived for a thorough over-hauling of the Public Works Department, for a complete unsparing report on its constitution, actual not theoretical mode of working, and on the way in which those who are entrusted with patronage have performed their duty. One might have thought that the Government of India and the local Governments, if they could not reduce corruption to a minimum, could at least ensure us against the reign of neglect and incapacity. It has not been so in this one flagrant case. How can we believe that it has been so in others?

What do we find at Allahabad? A whole series of checks worthless. Here the Supervisor must have seen the "mortar"—title of courtesy for the rubbish supplied by the lime contractor. If he did not see that it was rubbish and not mortar, Major Jackson, Executive Engineer, should have seen it; if the discovery escaped the sagacity of that officer, then it ought to have fallen to the penetration of Major Cobbe, Superintending Engineer; and if Major Cobbe's departmental education was defective on the side of mortar, then Colonel Hodgson should have hit upon "the effect defective." Besides these Colonel Rose, Colonel Alexander, and Mr. Clarke all had the chance of making their names famous by showing that they knew *mutlee* from mortar. All missed the prize. Mr. Clarke came nearest, for he did stop some works because he was dissatisfied with the mortar, and the mortar he condemned was actually better than the compound of ashes used in constructing the store rooms and the great shaft! But not one of the others had the most remote idea that the admirable bricks, so well set, were not held together by any adhesive substance. Yet Major Jackson was diligent, went daily to the works, showed "great pains and forethought in his correspondence," but was deficient in "energy and power of control," and ignorant of "the elementary principles of carpentry." In other words, he was unfit for his post, and ought never to have been appointed. How many more are there in the Department? How came he there? Was it that, being a Staff Corps man, work must be found for him? Major Cobbe belongs to the same class, for a different reason. Sir William Muir reports that "neglect of duty is more attributable to Major Cobbe than to any other of the controlling officers." This officer was ill, and his illness is pleaded in extenuation, but when he was well he does not seem to have been a sound builder. We think, however, that he ought not to be set in the forefront of the offenders. That place indisputably belongs to Lieutenant-Colonel Rose. He held the office of Superintending Engineer for a year, and never once thoroughly inspected the great works at Allahabad. He preferred travelling about and visiting the outlying works, and when he heard that he might soon be transferred to another Circle, he stopped short in the work of inspection began. Altogether he seems to have had a perfunctory idea of duty, and the Viceroy is by no means too severe on this officer, because he represents one of the worst class. Moreover he was an old offender—"two other serious instances of failure in duty" were brought to the notice of Government. Yet we find him Superintending Engineer of Allahabad, transferred thence to the Central Provinces, and now, when the mischief has been done, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. How came he ever to be a builder? In the censure on Colonel Hodgson—the keeper of all these untrustworthy keepers—there is an important remark by the Viceroy, which men occupying a position similar to that of the gallant Colonel will do well to heed. He is condemned for allowing men physically unfit to retain their charges; and after sympathising with those who may suffer, the Resolution goes on:—"His Excellency in Council deems it right here to record his opinion, that all Heads of Departments fail in their duty when, under any circumstances whatever, they sanction, directly or indirectly, the retention in active employment of any officer who is physically or mentally unfit for the proper discharge of his duty." Surely an opinion having a wide scope, and one requiring to be obeyed. But will the Government of India enforce the maxims directly and indirectly laid down? Will they insist that none but fit men shall have an abiding place in the P. W. D.? Will they hunt out the incapables, and malingerers, and all the men who believe in the "formal inspection" theory? What *shikar* that would be! Or will these officers be scapegoats for the Department driven out into the wilderness of "general duty," and will the P. W. D. go on as it has gone on, neither satisfying itself nor any one else, doing some excellent work here, and breaking down altogether there? His Excellency in Council could not, of course, censure the Heads of the Department, but we take the liberty of saying that if Colonel Hodgson is to blame for his failure, the Supreme Government is to blame for theirs. The P. W. D. is their bantling, they work it, and the "breezes of censure" must fan them as well as others. If they will persist in working a machine which takes the life of individual interest out of so many workers, on their heads be it. Unfortunately it is on *our* pockets, not theirs that the loss falls. The Resolution of His Majesty the Public on the Department of Public Works is that it is a failure, and further that, unless His Excellency in Council insists on reform, not stopping short of Allahabad, in that quarter there will be an instance of a "serious failure in duty" for which the Minister of Public Works himself will be mainly responsible.

THAT increased accommodation for the landing of passengers and goods is much needed cannot be denied by any one in Bombay who is at all conversant with the wants of the port, but it is much to be regretted that our contemporary should, in advocating the construction of piers, show such a lamentable ignorance of the localities where the great bulk of our trade is carried on.

He states that passengers "are brought up to the Carnac Bunder by the steamers of the B. I. S. N. Co. and the Ferry Co.; but two or three times a week, the landing has then to be effected over a broad expanse of shallow water and mud." We have made some inquiries regarding this statement, and find that the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers never go to Carnac Bunder, and that the ferry boats land their passengers at Carnac Bunder at all states of the tide, from the steamer to the bunder direct by the usual appliance of a plank as a gangway, and never do so "over a broad expense of shallow water and mud."

It is the aim of all engineers and projectors of piers or docks, to place them as near the centre of the trade of the port as the geographical circumstances will admit of. Why then should a newspaper writer use all his powers of persuasion to make the public believe that about the furthest point from this centre of trade at all available should be chosen for a pier?

Had we anything like an active and energetic Government arrangements could have been made early in this year to construct one tidal basin and go a long way towards making a splendid wet dock by the end of 1872, but we are not aware of anything definite having been done towards these useful works.

If we are obliged to wait until a pier is made at Colaba to enable us to land goods or passengers in a similar manner to that obtaining in any civilized port, we fear that we shall either be too old to take any interest in it or be reposing underneath the straggling sods of Sewree Cemetery.

WE understand the British India Steam Navigation Co. are about to commence running a regular monthly line of steamers between Mauritius, Galle, and Bombay, and vice versâ. Captain Beyts left on the 1st inst. to take up his appointment as agent at Mauritius.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General B.M.S., Bombay, to-day at 12 o'clock, to examine Assistant Surgeon O'Brien, 66th Regiment, Lieutenant W. A. Eden, 9th Brigade R.A., Cornet A. Muir, 4th Hussars, and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE following appointments have been made and will take effect from the date on which the late Colonel Dunsterville embarked to England:—

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. W. Holland, C.B., Deputy Commissary General, to be Commissary General of the Army; and Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel A. W. Lucas, C.B., Acting Commissary General, to be Deputy Commissary of the Army.

WITH reference to the latter portion of G. O. No. 769, dated 16th November last, read—Captain A. R. Hoskins, R.A., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Indo-European Departments.

SURGEON A. C. C. DE RENZY, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjaub, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MR. J. T. WALKER, R.E., Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, has been allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs for eighteen months, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

ASSISTANT SURGEON RICHARD BARON PETERSON, M.D., has been brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 22nd November 1870, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

THE services of Major General Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., Political Resident at Aden, have been placed, at his own request, at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR EDWARD RUSSELL, K.C.S.I., has been appointed to the Divisional Staff, vice Major General Tapp, C.B., whose tenure of office expired on the 1st December.

THE services of Ensign E. C. Hogg, of the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL C. W. TREMENHEERE, R.E., C.B., has (as we anticipated) been appointed Political Resident at Aden.

THE Chord line of the East Indian Railway will be opened for general traffic on the 1st of January next. The advertisement mentions the distance (64 miles) which will thenceforth be saved on the journey to Calcutta, but says nothing about the time.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has written to Captain Cros, the commander of the French barque Emma, a letter expressing his appreciation of the humanity and kindness shown by him to the officers and crew of the Compeer when that vessel was wrecked, and has requested his acceptance of a gold watch as a slight memorial of his humane conduct.

THE Reverend R. P. Greaves, of the Church Mission Society, has died of fever, contracted whilst pursuing his duties at Burdwan. The progress and effects of the fever in Lower Bengal are fearful, if we may rely upon the accounts received respecting it. The following is from the *Mirror*:—"That prompt action is necessary to put a stop to the progress of the epidemic fever in Lower Bengal is evident from the following fact which has been placed at our disposal. Chokdigee is a flourishing village in the interior, lying some 20 miles to the east of Burdwan. This place boasts of a large school entirely supported by local contributions, and attended by upwards of 200 pupils, who flock to it from surrounding villages in the neighbourhood. Times are so far altered, however, and the locality so far effected by the epidemic of late, that no more than 16 or 20 boys are found to attend the school. The entrance class has had to be done away with, and the instruction itself closed till the arrival of better days. This speaks for itself. We should seriously ask, how long will this state of things be allowed to continue?"

We acknowledge receipt of a handsome volume published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink, and Co., of Calcutta, and bearing the title, "The Hindu Law, being a treatise on the law administered exclusively to Hindus by the British Courts in India; by Herbert Cowell, Esq., barrister-at-law, and Tagore Law Professor." A brief preface explains the object and scope of the work as follows:—

The following lectures were delivered in Calcutta, in pursuance of the will of the late Baboo Prosonnocoomar Tagore, C.S.I., in which provision was made for the appointment of a Law Professor to be elected by the Senate of the University of Calcutta and to be called "The Tagore Law Professor," who "shall read or deliver yearly at some place within the limits of Calcutta, one complete course of law lectures, without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures." The will directed the lectures to be printed, and not less than 500 copies thereof to be distributed gratuitously.

The intention apparently was to provide for the publication of text-books upon Indian law, which should be specially adapted to Indian practitioners and students.

No one can have practised or administered law in Indian courts without recognizing the want of a law literature, the growth of which it is the object of the founder, and of the Calcutta University, to whom the regulation and control of the professorship were entrusted, to foster. The Indian system of jurisprudence, the system of law administered in India by the English, is of the strangest description, unparalleled in the history of the world. No Government was ever called upon to legislate for so heterogeneous a community, or to combine together so many conflicting systems of law under one general administration of justice. That community includes Hindus, Mahomedans, Englishmen, Buddhists, Jews, Armenians, and Parsees. Some of these derive their law exclusively from their religion, others from the place where they are born, or where they live. Then there are classes of mixed races who are rapidly increasing in numbers; also those who belong to one race by blood, but have adopted the religion of another, who therefore form new and distinct classes which have sprung into existence since English rule was established.

This conflict of laws under a common administration of them, a common legislature and a common political government, must gradually give place to a single system in which the purely personal law will be as limited as circumstances will permit.

Political unity tends to produce in course of time a social union, especially as regards those transactions of life of which law takes cognizance, and to necessitate a legal system which shall be, as far as possible, of general application. And the Legislature and the Courts of India established in the country have, from time to time, endeavoured to bring law into harmony with the wants of a changing society. Under such circumstances, it becomes important to review the existing state of the laws which are, for the time being, enforced. The University selected that law, which is peculiar to the

BOMBAY.

Mr. Averst, Assistant Judge of the District of Surat, who has obtained a month's privilege leave, has gone to Lucknow.

Hack Buggies, &c.—The Commissioner of Police has this year granted in all 510 licenses to owners of hack buggies, 250 for hackaries, and 329 for carts.

A Tigress killed at Powai.—On Sunday last a tigress, which harrassed the people between Coorla and Tanna, was killed by some Portuguese near Powai. The carcase was afterwards taken to Tanna.

A Row about a Hindoo Widow.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a Hindoo named Muccon Ramjee was fined Rs. 75 for assaulting Ambajee Curmajee. Mr. Peile appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Fletcher for the defence. The circumstances were peculiar. The heroine was a Hindoo widow who seemed to have forgot the memory of her lost lord and the rules of her caste. She had given offence to her friends by receiving the visits of Muccon, and a caste meeting was to be held on the following day to decide what was to be done with the wanton widow. Her mother meantime took two men to the house; these bolted into the room; the widow gave Muccon a knife and told him to punish the intruders; and he obediently slashed it into one of Ambajee's arms. The prosecutor had been in hospital for six weeks, and so he received Rs. 50 as reparation.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Nicobar, 629 tons, Captain E. R. Foster, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice.

The brig Thyeia Letchmy, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Cochin and Tuticorin with a cargo of cotton, jungle wooden boxes, and cocoanuts.

The ship Vigilant, 902 tons, Captain D. Whitmore, arrived yesterday from Sunderland with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The s.s. Delaware, 2,597 tons, Captain Fisher, arrived yesterday from Shanghai with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malacca, Captain J. Bernard, will sail to-day for China, &c., with 1,160 chests of Malwa opium, 1,173½ bales cotton, and 66¼ cwts. elephant teeth.

The ship Fanny, 847 tons, Captain R. A. Weir, arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of teak timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

The ship Cannanore, 566 tons, Captain E. Partromellans, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and gunnies. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

The ship Hooghly, 1,300 tons, Captain J. Moreland, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. She spoke the ships Inkerman and Duncairn.

POLICE CASES.

Assault.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Dowjee Kessowjee to pay a fine of fifteen rupees, for assaulting one Sewthal Bhowanideen.

Creating Disturbance.—Ramchunder Govind and George Johnson were charged before the Chief Magistrate with creating a disturbance on a public thoroughfare, and were fined Rs. 20 each, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

False Pretences.—Mohideen Mahomed was charged with obtaining six rupees by false pretences from Roza, woman. Mr. Nana Morojee, who tried the case, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Thefts.—A Mahomedan lad, aged about fourteen years, was charged before Mr. Connon with stealing a gold watch, value Rs. 50, belonging to Khan Mahomed Rahim, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.—Atwar Krishnajee was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' imprisonment for stealing a few cocoanuts belonging to Mr. Braz Fernandes.

TANNA.

3rd December.

In my last I alluded to an unfortunate woman who was about to be hanged, and said that it was reported she was mad. She has now paid the utmost penalty of the law.

The beasts of the forest still seem to be carrying out their work of destruction. Two or three unfortunate human beings have been killed since I last wrote to you. It is pleasant, however, to say that within the last few days one tigress has been killed, and I have no doubt but the shikarees will now be after those that are said to be in the jungles. I would advise your shikarees that, although there are many tigers and cheetas in the Salsette jungles, still it is most dangerous to go out very far, as there are so many hills and bushes under which these men-eaters creep or hide themselves, and whence, when the shikarees least expect it, they may pounce upon them.

Last month the case against Mr. Husson Furreed came to a termination. This time the defendant had Mr. Branson as his advocate, Mr. Leith being otherwise engaged. There were three issues in this case—1st, Whether the act complained of by the plaintiff, Mr. Cassinath, against Mr. Furreed was illegal? Judge Coghlan decided that the act was illegal. 2nd Issue, Was there any *mala fides* in the case? Judge Coghlan decided in the negative. 3rd, Whether the defendant can be protected under Act 18 of 1850? Judge Coghlan decided in this instance in the affirmative. Your able advocate, Mr. Shantaram, conducted the case for the plaintiff. I hear the plaintiff intends appealing to the High Court.

A deep gloom is thrown over this little station by the death of Mrs. Cordeaux, the wife of our respected assistant judge. Mr. Johnstone read the funeral service.

EARTHQUAKES IN SIND.

Colonel Phayre, Political Superintendent on the frontier, Upper Sind, has reported that at 2-30 P.M. on he 28th October a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Jacobabad and Thoole, and another during the night, but that neither caused any damage.

The following is an extract from the digest of intelligence of the Mooktyarkar of Dadoo for the week ending 29th with reference to the same subject:—"The shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the whole talooka on the 28th October. It was such as no one remembers to have occurred before. The shock was felt at Dadoo for five minutes at 2 P.M., and a second shock was felt for one minute after 3 P.M. The earth quaked in such a manner as occasioned people to fall. Trees and buildings also shook. The pots which were arranged one on top of the other in the shops fell down. The Mooktyarkar was at that time on circuit at Deh Wagejee, where the earth came on circuit at Deh Wagejee, where the earth quaked for fifteen minutes from east to west, and the people felt giddy while it continued.—The Tuppedar of Futtehpoor states that on the 28th the earth quaked thrice during the day and thrice at night.—The Tuppedars of Mundar, Khutcher, Bhottee and Badanee, report that the shock of the earthquake was also felt at their tuppas once during the day; and the Tuppedar of Kahree states that a wall of the thannadaree fell down through the shock. The Tuppedar of Chunnee reports that the shock was felt there for a minute; and the Tuppedar of Mora also reports that the shock was felt on the 27th and 28th October. A wall falling down caused the death of a Hindoo boy while he was playing about. The Tuppedar of Fooljee reports that on the 28th October from 2 P.M. till evening three shocks were felt, and two shocks were felt during the night—one before midnight and the other after midnight. On the 29th again another shock was felt. A rotar has been sent to make enquiries as to the dates on which the shocks were felt in the other districts and the duration of the same.

Mr. Wallace, acting Collector of Shikarpoor, writing to the Commissioner in Sind on the 31st October, reported that on the 28th of that month a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Shikarpoor. "It occurred," he added, "at a quarter to 3 P.M. and lasted about a minute. Reports from Nowshera, Larkhana, Lukdurya Mohur, and Kukkur show that the same shock was felt at those places at about the same time." Writing again on the 11th November, Mr Wallace said—"The shock appears to have been more severe in and near the hills west of Mehur. In the Kukkur talooka, at a spot in the hills called Naik Soob, two men named Sanwun Chootta and Gonwur Gadahee were employed in digging out slabs of stone, when an overhanging rock was displaced by the movement of the earth, and they were crushed to death. In this talooka 81 sheep were killed in the same manner and from the same cause. In the Nusseerabad talooka a pool or "koo-ub" of water was filled up by a mass of rock and earth falling into it and which had been detached from the side of a hill calle Mandun by the earthquake. All these occurrences took place on the 28th ultimo about 2 or 3 P.M. in the afternoon. A second shock was again felt at Nusseerabad, Tye, Mehu, and Kukkur on the 1st instant, but no damage seems to have been done."

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

The adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the remaining items of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1871. There were four Justices and the Clerk present at the hour fixed for the meeting, and a quorum did not assemble for some time. Mr. John Connon was called to the chair.

A Vehar Dam Leaking.—The proposed loan abandoned.

Mr. Crawford (the Municipal Commissioner) first said—Since we last had the pleasure of meeting here I regret to say a leak has sprung in one of the Vehar dams, No. 2, and though I am glad to be able to inform you, on the authority of Captain Tulloch, that there are no signs of anything that will suggest immediate danger, still it will be necessary to set to work at once with a view to stop that leak. In works of this kind it is impossible to estimate accurately what the cost may be, but roughly speaking, in a letter Captain Tulloch has sent me, he hopes it will be done at about Rs. 30,000. Now, to face this difficulty and provide funds for a work of this paramount importance, that must precede everything else, it will be necessary for us, until we see the work satisfactorily completed, to husband all our available surplus income for next year, and for that reason at any rate I withdraw all the propositions for any new works for next year. (Applause.) I hope we may get out of this as well as Captain Tulloch anticipates, and I am myself, though I am not a judge of such things, thoroughly convinced of the judiciousness of the measures he has adopted. The letter he has forwarded to me is very short, and with your permission I will read it, as it is a matter of great public importance:—

From the Executive Engineer, Municipality, to the Commissioner.

Sir,—Although you are perfectly aware of the state of No. 2 dam of the Vehar Lake from your recent inspections of the work, I think it will be well for me to place on record the fact in connection with the leak lately discovered.

On Saturday, the 26th November, in the evening, it was for the first time ascertained for a fact that water was escaping through the dam.

On Sunday morning I drove out and examined the position of the leak carefully and came to the conclusion that the level of the point where the water issued was about 10 or 12 feet below the present surface of the lake, and probably not more than 50 feet from the eastern end of the dam. The clearance of the brushwood and weeds at the bottom of the embankment has shown that the leak is not confined to the spot where it was first discovered, but that water is escaping in ten or twelve different places, the total discharge being about equivalent to a stream two feet wide and one inch deep.

Not a moment was lost in setting about the repair of the dam, and already the measures taken have produced a marked effect, and I have no doubt whatever that the leak will be soon effectually stopped. There is nothing to suggest any immediate danger. It is impossible to estimate accurately what the repairs may cost, but roughly speaking Rs. 30,000 should suffice.—I have, &c.

H. Tulloch, Captain R.E.,

Exec. Engineer Municipality, Water Works Dept.

I feel sure that the Bench will agree with me that the only thing to be done in an emergency of this kind is to set to work, do our best to repair the mischief, and husband all our available resources to meet any further expenditure that may arise. Proceeding from that—all propositions in reference to new works having been withdrawn—I proceed to notice one other point which remained in abeyance.

Dr. Blaney—Before that point is discussed, may I ask whether it is not true that all these dams are very unsafe, and that the mere shutting up of this lake at the present moment at a probable cost to the Municipality of Rs. 30,000 is not likely to meet the difficulty at all for 1871? Is it not the opinion of the Executive Engineer that the works are not at all safe, and that twice or thrice larger sums than that asked may be required for 1871, and that those available resources of ours must be very large indeed before we may expect them to come up to the expenses for the ensuing year?

Captain Tulloch—I cannot tell you exactly the state of the dams. I can tell you only that they all leak more or less. I think No 1 dam has, if I may say so, at least a leak which is not so bad as the others; but it is impossible for any engineer to say whether the dams are safe or not. What Dr. Blaney says is perfectly true—the Rs. 30,000 spent this year may not save us any expense next year; we may have to spend money again. But I shall be able to tell you more about No. 2 dam, or rather, about the inside of No. 2 dam, at the next meeting. As far as I have gone at present, when I was last there, that was the day before yesterday, up the surface of the water there was no puddling. That was at the surface of the water at present, and that is a point below high water mark; but with regard to the strength of the dams and their construction, I cannot offer any opinion at all.

Dr. Blaney said that was just what he had wished to elicit, and he thought if this information had been given when they began to consider the Budget for 1871 it would have made a great difference on the way in which the Bench proceeded to sanction the expenditure. (Hear, hear.) For himself he said nothing about the withdrawal of the loan, as to whether it was good or bad, but there was under that loan one item in the expenditure which he thought the Bench had already virtually sanctioned, and to which he had previously referred on receiving the report of the Commissioner for the last year. He wished to refer to that as it involved a point of considerable importance which appeared to have been lost sight of; but after the statement which had just been made he felt it was of no use doing so, as he believed it was not likely to be received favourably by anybody. They were now destitute of funds, and, whatever might be presented now, they must first carry on the repairs of the water works, and wait until these were pronounced safe and secure by their Engineer, for they knew not what the cost of the repairs might be. The proposition he had wished to make was in regard to the last item in the expenditure, that of Rs. 22,000 set down for public latrines. Now whether these should be provided out of a loan or current revenue he did not know and did not care to say, but he was sure the Bench would agree with him that the present want of accommodation was a scandal, and that public decency was outraged by the fact that there was no such provision for the poor people—a fourth or the population of Bombay, who had to leave their homes every morning and return not till evening. He hoped and thought it was the duty of the Bench to remedy that. It was their duty to provide water, but it was a duty no less to provide things of that kind. The Bench had agreed that it was necessary, and now they found at the last moment, after the other expenditure had been provided, that the work could not be undertaken, that public decency must still be outraged, and that the working people must continue to suffer. He left it to the Bench to say if, at the eleventh hour, this very small sum of Rs. 22,000—5 pies per head of the population—could be sanctioned, or if the reproach to their city was still to continue.

Mr. Crawford said he must ask the Bench to bear with him at any rate to this extent. In withdrawing his proposal he quite agreed with Dr. Blaney that more latrine accommodation was very necessary, but he did not agree with him when he said the matter had been lost sight of; the accommodation had been increased year by year, for within his own recollection it had been quadrupled within the last five years. He would say the security of the Vehar Water Works was of even greater importance—it must take precedence of all other works,—and the native population, having waited thus far, must wait a little longer; and these poor people would much less feel this want for a short time longer than they would feel the loss of Vehar water, which they all prized so much. He would stipulate that the first thing brought forward would be a grant for the purpose mentioned by Dr. Blaney, and thought that having said that, he had said as much as Dr. Blaney could in justice expect him to say on the subject.

Mr. Wood said that if the Municipal Engineer declined to give a definite opinion on the prospects of the Vehar Water Works they were left very much to make their own guesses or take their own impressions, and if they took the gloomy view of the matter which their Engineer seemed to mean and Dr. Blaney to support, it appeared to point very strongly to the desirability of reconsidering—if such were possible—several of the votes passed at the late meetings. He thought the result showed the utter absurdity of considering their expenditure before their income was voted. It could not be a secret that several of the votes had excited strong indignation among all classes of the community, and if there was any way open by which the Bench could reconsider these they ought to be called upon do so. He supposed no such course could be taken unless at the time when the minutes came up to be confirmed, but from the opposition there now was and the strong views some persons held with regard to the position of the Vehar Water Works they ought to see whether some of the large sums which had been voted could not yet be arrested. With regard to the Vehar Water Works he hoped no undue alarm would be felt. His own impression was that it was something like a creaking gate, which would hang long, and that there would be no serious disaster for some time. At the same time there would be this perpetual leakage, not only of money but of rupees, and the Justices should take a note of what Captain Tulloch had just said with regard to the state of the dams. These were works for which the Municipality had to pay month by month up to a sum of which the total amount would be most extravagant, and it must be considered that it was still an open question between the Bench and those authorities who were concerned in the matter with regard to the debt they had still to look in the face. He certainly thought they should take a note of what had been said now, for use when they came to consider what their obligations were with regard to the debt.

The Chairman remarked that with all the discussion which had been conducted with such ability and good taste there was nothing before the meeting. If any gentleman had any proposition to bring forward consistent with the object of the meeting, it would be discussed, if not, they would proceed with the consideration of the budget.

Dr. Blaney said he had intended to propose a motion, but after Mr. Crawford's promise that the first work which he would bring forward after the Water Works would be the provision of latrines, it was not now necessary.

The Chairman said the Justices were aware, when they placed him in the chair, that it was not his duty to make speeches, but to see that the business was conducted in as good order as was possible in Bombay; but he would remark that the Health Officer had—he had almost said bullied, but at any rate written letters to, the Commissioner of Police, and certainly brought people before the magistrates, who were expected to impose fines, because they did the acts of indecency to which Dr. Blaney had alluded. But, he asked, where on earth were the people to go? There were no places to go to, and yet they were expected to be fined by the magistrates! It really was a scandal.

The vote for drainage—the opinion of counsel.

Mr. Crawford then said—Well, gentlemen, with your permission I will now go on. There was one point, as I said before, left in abeyance, and that was the question of the necessity, the legal necessity, for continuing to vote the annual grant for drainage,—the point which was raised by Dr. Blaney and referred to counsel. Counsel has given an opinion, which is to the effect that there is no doubt the money must continue to be voted, and I intend to place that opinion on the table. At a former meeting of the Bench, you will remember, a discussion arose, on which it was decided that it was inconvenient and very undesirable that counsels' opinions furnished to the Bench should be published or read publicly, and I therefore do not read this out now, because it is available to any Justice who wishes to see it. I may mention with reference to this that I hope that in the end of January we shall be able to arrange for a field-day for a discussion on the drainage question in all its bearings. The report of the Commission has not yet been touched, but it contains, I know, many points of great importance. That will be submitted, and at the same time I will bring forward a full statement of the Panwell brickworks, asked for by General Tremenheere, and also a full statement of the drainage works now in progress, and of the drainage fund in all its ramifications up to the close of this current year. Until then I will not ask for any expenditure out of this grant which the law requires us to lay aside. (Hear, hear.) Having got so far it only remains for me to proceed to the——

Dr. Blaney—Before Mr. Crawford goes on, sir, may I say a few words with regard to what he has stated with reference to the consideration of the drainage question? I believe it will save time if my remarks meet with the approval of the Bench, and it may prevent us from going on, as I have frequently noticed we do, placing the cart before the horse. Drainage is a part of the subject of conservancy; it cannot be discussed by itself. We have tried that for years, and with what result we all know. Thirty lakhs of rupees have been spent, and the drainage system is not completed, and you have run away from your former system of drainage altogether; and I believe that not until you bring on the subject in the only proper way in which it can be considered—as a part of conservancy—can it have light thrown on it, or we come to a right resolution about drainage. If, as has been proposed, the discussion of drainage is brought on by itself and conservancy afterwards, I can only say this—though I don't suppose it will concern the Bench very much—that I will certainly not take any part in it.

Mr. Crawford—Then I take the first item of income—

Mr. J. W. Orr—I would like to ask one question if it is in order, and that is, who is responsible for the state of the dam? By whom were they constructed?

Mr. Crawford—By Mr. Conybeare, and he is in England.

Mr. Orr—Well, if my memory serves me, he was the agent, not of the Municipality, but of the Government; and is not Government responsible and not the Justices, and should not the expenses be found by it and not by the Justices? That is a question I would wish answered, because, if my memory serves me, we were told in former times these dams were puddled, and now our engineer tells us that so far as he has seen they are not puddled.

Mr. Crawford—I beg to say the whole question of the responsibility of the Municipality to Government for the water works is about to be brought before the Bench in a paper which I think Mr. Martin Wood has written. That brings the whole question very carefully before the Bench for discussion, and at that discussion it will be possible for any Justice to have all the facts before him. For my own part I must candidly say I do not anticipate any great success in the matter; on the other hand, I feel as strongly on the point as anybody, but a more convenient time for discussing this will be the time when Mr. Martin Wood's paper, which is now printed, is being considered.

Mr. Crawford said he would now proceed with the first vote on the income side. The first motion he would propose was—"That the house rate for the year 1871 be fixed at 6 per cent."

Captain Tulloch seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney said that before that motion was put to the meeting, he would like to say a few words on the estimates. The estimates, he believed, were framed upon the first nine months of the present year. Now, he would like to ascertain whether it was the opinion of the Bench that these were very good estimates for 1871. It was often said that people should cut their coat according to their cloth, but some people appeared to think they should do differently, and he was under the impression from what he saw going on around him that these estimates would not be realised. They had started with the idea that there would be a surplus, but with this Vehar dam affair staring them in the face he feared there would be a deficit. He really did not think the estimates would be realised, and he would put it to the Bench whether it was not right that they should consider the income very rigidly as well as the expenditure—whether they should not be as zealous in regard to the one as in regard to the other. He was no advocate for large expenditure; on the contrary, he would like to husband every pie of the municipal revenue; but he could not shut his eyes to the fact that funds had been voted by the Bench which had not been supplied. In fact, the Municipal Controller of Accounts himself had told him that the estimates on which the Bench had voted a certain grant had not supplied that grant. They knew what their expenditure would be for 1871; they had sanctioned it with a liberal hand, everything to overflowing, so that they should be quite as liberal in supplying the income, and should take care that that income was capable of being realised. It was from want of attention to matters like this that irregularities had crept in. The drainage fund had been seized upon, because the Bench took estimates which did not give the amount of expenditure sanctioned. In that way a fund had been taken for purposes for which it was not intended; and it might be presumed that it was in ignorance or forgetfulness of that condition of things that the Bench had gone on sanctioning very liberally without providing as liberally, and that thus a balance between income and expenditure had not been kept up. The year 1871, he believed, was going to be one of considerable financial distress in this city. He did not speak as an alarmist, and did not pretend to be a banker or commercial man, but he went about a good deal amongst all classes of the community, and knew that there was a great deal of distress, and therefore it seemed to him that the way in which they had sanctioned the expenditure of this year was cruel in the extreme. And after they had sanctioned these large sums, how were they doing to provide the means? Mr. Wood had proposed that they should look over their expenditure again. But if they did so, where would be their dignity, where their consistency? [Mr. Wood—"What dignity?"] He would willingly cut down a great many things; but he did not know that the Bench a few days after having met and voted certain sums could say, "We were wrong the other day, but we are right now." He had not heard Mr. Wood's proposal supported, and he did not suppose it would be carried; but he could only say that from his experience he was of opinion that the income would fall short of the expenditure. And if so, the Justices would just have to be called upon to increase the house rate before the year 1871 was out. In touching that chord he knew he cut very close to the houseowners of Bombay, but he did not believe that the houseowners had behaved as they ought to have behaved in the way they had sanctioned expenditure. (Applause.) He put it advisedly and considerately whether this blow should not fall upon them in an increased house-rate for 1871. The house-rate ruled every other rate, and the mere addition of a half per cent. to the police rate or any of the other rates would give almost nothing, and if the house rate fell, every other rate fell. Then rents were falling; his own house rent had just been beautifully reduced by about 40 per cent., and that would not increase the amount in the municipal treasury.

Mr. Crawford said it did not affect the municipal treasury in the least, as the assessment had already been completed for 1871.

Dr. Blaney said that was taking it for granted that all the housowners would remain solvent. But he really did not believe that the income expected was likely to be realised.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

The police rate.

On the motion of Mr. Crawford, seconded by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, it was then resolved:—"That the police rate for the year 1871 be fixed at 2 per cent."

The lighting rate.

Mr. Crawford next proposed, and Mr. Narayen Wassodewjee seconded, the adoption of the following resolution, which was at once carried:—"That the lighting rate for the year 1871 be fixed at 2 per cent."

The water rates.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, and passed:—

"That the water rate for 1871 be fixed as in former years, as follows—

For first 100 rupees	5 per cent.
" second 100 rupees	2½ "
" third and succeeding 100 rupees	1¼ "

and at Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons for water supplied through meter."

The town duties.

Mr. Crawford then moved:—

"That the town duties for the year 1871 be fixed as follows:—

Grain of all sorts, per candy	4 annas.
Metals (except gold, silver, iron, and steel)	One-half per cent.
Wines and spirits, per gallon	2 annas.
Beer, per gallon	6 pies.
Sugar, including mollasses, jagra, and goor	1 per cent.
Ghee, per maund	6 annas.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee seconded the motion.

Mr. Wood then said that though he did not intend to raise any discussion, he must remark he thought it would be a pity if they had to continue this barbarous and antiquated system of raising funds. Of course they knew pretty well what a hole they were put into, so that it was exceedingly difficult to extricate themselves from it all at once; but when they heard so much about the bad times, and the distress of the poor, and so on, he thought it was a monstrous thing that they should at this time of the day be taxing the food of the people, and if there was no one else to move in the matter he would beg to propose that the tax on grain and also on metals should be disallowed. He proposed the abolition of the tax on grain because he thought it was most unwarrantable to tax the food of the poorest classes of the inhabitants, upon whom it must fall in immensely larger proportion than upon the other classes, and he hoped because the abolition of the tax on metals because these formed one of the most important items of manufactured goods imported and because the imperial duty was already very large. As far as he recollected nothing had been said in the budget statement as to the collection of these town dues, but he imagined that if the matter were looked into it would be found that numerous objections would be made as to the way in which the duty was levied. He did not refer to the duties levied on articles coming by railway or through the Sea Customs, but in other ways he was afraid the duties must act annoyingly and oppressively. He proposed that the tax on grain and on metals should be abolished.

Mr. Crawford remarked that Mr. Wood had said it was very easy to levy town dues on produce coming by railway or through the Sea Customs, but that in many other ways the dues gave rise to very considerable hardship. Now he begged leave to state that no town duties were levied exceptiug those upon produce coming through the Sea Customs or by railway.

Dr. Blaney asked whether it was the case that the grain trade had fallen off very much during the last few months.

Mr. Crawford replied that the grain trade had not fallen off. During the last year the grain trade had been enormous, but certainly for the last two months as compared with the other months of the year the trade had fallen. The reason for that, however, was that this was the dull season in the grain trade.

Dr. Blaney—But is it not true that the trade has been much smaller during the last two months than in the corresponding months of last year?

Mr. Crawford—No, the town duties are higher than last year.

Mr. James Taylor said that before another year passed he might have a good deal to say on the subject of town duties. Most of these taxes, he was afraid, were a source of extortion and oppression to the native portion of the community.

Mr. Crawford said it was astonishing how very virtuous some people got when the taxation did not affect a revenue of their own. The fact was that these town duties were precisely analogous to the fees which the Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Taylor was Secretary, had approved of Government levying on all the articles that passed on to the bunders for the sake of the improvement of the harbour. (Mr. Wood and Mr. Taylor—"No, no.") If there was extortion and annoyance in the collection of the one set of fees, there was precisely the same in the other—perhaps rather worse (Mr. Taylor—No, no.) Well it was indisputable.

The Chairman said the fact was they were a little irregular at present. Mr. Wood had proposed an amendment, which he as chairman had declared to have fallen to the ground. (Mr. Wood—No, no.) Well, if Mr. Wood was not pleased, he would, with the consent of the meeting, restore the amendment.

Mr. James Taylor remarked that Mr. Wood seemed to object to metals as well as grain, when

Mr. Wood said he would beg leave to withdraw his proposition so far as metals were concerned.

The Chairman—Very well, the metals are withdrawn.

The question was then put to the meeting, when the amendment was supported only by the mover, seconder, and Mr. Searle. The motion was therefore carried.

Mr. Crawford said he had only one other proposal to make, and that was a rider on the last motion. The matter on which he was going to propose a motion came before them this year for the first time, the matter having been left undecided last year. It was a question as to the minimum quantity of taxable commodities a man might take without paying town duties. Last year they could not well settle this point, as they had no knowledge as to the incidence of the tax. This was a matter affecting especially the poorer classes of people, who came in carrying certain quantities of grain; and after considerable consultation with those who were acquainted with the subject and knew the quantity which poor people had with them when they landed from steamers, or which they brought with them for consumption when they came into town for a few days, the conclusion had been come to that the minimum quantity should be two Indian maunds of grain and 14 lbs. of ghee. He would therefore propose, and Mr. Narrayen Wassedewjee, who was well aquainted with the subject, seconded—"That the minimum quantities of grain and ghee on which town duties shall be levied shall be as follows:—Grain, a bag of two phurras, or two Indian maunds in weight; ghee, 14 lbs."

The motion was carried unanimously.

A suggested improvement in the accounts.

Mr. A. Grant said there was one item on the income side on which he would like to say a few words. It was only on a matter of account keeping—correct accounts against incorrect accounts. He found on the income side the interest on Government paper set down as so much, and he understood that to be the interest on Government paper which had been paid with 5 per cent. sinking fund on account of loans. (Mr. Crawford—Yes.) It seemed to him the proper way to keep that account would be to place that interest to the credit of the interest account on the expenditure side. And his reason for thinking so was that when these items of interest on the expenditure side came to be voted upon, the Justices were told from the chair with authority that this was a statutory obligation, and that this grant must stand. Now, in reality the grant should not be Rs. 42,000, but ought to be Rs. 42,000 less the interest received on the Government paper funded. Although this would not make much difference for the present, yet if they would carry their minds on for ten or nineteen years, instead of paying Rs. 42,000 on this item, they would in reality have to carry on one-twentieth part of it. It was simply a matter of book keeping, but he thought it was wrong as it stood. And then in nineteen years the sinking fund would amount to 19 lakhs of Government paper, and that interest would come in as a nice little wind-fall—he thought that was the term which Sir Richard Temple—(a laugh)—used for these incidental receipts. But that ought properly to appear in the account of the debt. And he must say that in looking at this table it struck him that the Bench had made an exceedingly bad bargain in the way of funding their debt. If they carried their minds again forward for nineteen years, that was to the last year of the debt, they would see that they would then have extinguished 95 per cent. of it—nineteen instalments—and on these nineteen instalments they would be getting the interest which accrued on the Government paper; that was to say, the Municipality would be the losers of the difference between the imperial and the municipal credit on the amount of the currency of the loan standing at the credit of the sinking fund. They were not going to have another loan, but if the loan had been proposed, he would have suggested that some different system should be adopted. At present he could only comment upon this as a mistake. It would be a much better way either to have annual drawings at 5 per cent., or else to contract their loan at such a rate of interest that the paper in the market would not be at a premium, and so that they could use their sinking fund in paying their own obligations. He supposed there was no way of mending it now, but as he might not be here another year, and as another loan might be taken, he just wished to point out the fallacy on the part of the Municipal Commissioner when he said that if they issued their loans at a premium they would have a great advantage, and so pay the interest on the sinking fund for the year out of the proposed loan. That was a fallacy, mere tinsel, and simply amounted to this: that they should borrow money in the market at a higher rate than they might obtain it for.

Mr. Crawford said whether what Mr. Grant had pointed out was correct book keeping or not he would not pretend to say; but the question had been discussed by the Finance Committee, and the entry had been made in accordance with the views, he thought, of every one on the committee at the time, and so appeared last year. It did not make the slightest difference in the actual sum available on either side, because if they entered the full amount of the sinking fund on the debit side, they still entered the full amount of interest received on the credit side. And as to the system which the Act laid down for them in raising loans, he need scarcely say he agreed with everything that Mr. Grant had said. More than that; some years ago, when they first went into the market, seeing the crudeness of the provisions of the Municipal Act he had written home to Mr. Crawford, governor of the Bank of England, and obtained from him a scheme laying down the best means of raising loans of this nature. Mr. Crawford's scheme gave the fullest details, and when the new Municipal Act came on before the Legislative Council they would have to get these suggestions incorporated in it.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A match was run on the Lahore race-course on Thursday morning (Dec. 1) between Mr. Amery's Nawab and Captain Maxwell's Quaker, distance one mile. Both horses were very fit, and went at full speed, neck and neck, all round till the finish, when Quaker drew ahead and won by three-quarters of a length.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Temples and Temples.—In Sir Henry Bulwer's *Life of Lord Palmerston*, we learn that the greatest of the Temples refused the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. The reasons which he assigned are so appropriate to others in a like situation, yet so little likely to occur of their own accord, that we may be doing a service in re-producing them here:—"I own," wrote Lord Palmerston, "one's vanity and ambition would lead him to accept the brilliant offer; but it is throwing for a great stake, and where much is to be gained very much also may be lost, I have always thought it unfortunate for any one * * to be put above his proper level, as he only rises to fall the lower. Now, I am quite without knowledge of finance." This is certainly unlike the language of certain Indian Chancellors; but then there are Temples and Temples.—*Pioneer.*

A Plentiful Harvest.—A letter from Sepree refers to the present condition of that part of the country, and the prospects of the future in respect of food for the people, in the following terms:—"This district was swept by famine and cholera last year, and the effect upon the population and quantity of land under culture is most apparent, yet such a season of plenty as this has not been known in India for ten years. Jowari is so abundant wherever seed was dropt, that the cultivators, without railways, are unable to put it in a selling market. Wheat and gram will find their way, for Bunjarras crowd the road. Altogether the crops of this year will supply means for extending cultivation in the next. The dearth of cattle has been a heavy blow, but the bounty of the sun and soil has supplied every deficiency."—*Pioneer.*

Lucknow.—We understand that Major-General Brooke Taylor, commanding the Oudh Division, has been on a tour of inspection of the out-stations in the division since the beginning of last mouth, and has not yet returned to Lucknow. The Commander-in-Chief is expected at that station on the 15th instant at latest; and not unreasonable apprehensions are felt that the troops in garrison will not be the better prepared for inspection for this protracted absence of the Major-General. The Colonel commanding the Royal Artillery in Oudh has been awakening the echoes at dawn in his annual inspection of the batteries at Lucknow; but if we are rightly informed, the repose of the rest of the garrison has not been otherwise disturbed. It is the intention of the garrison at Lucknow to invite His Excellency of Magdala to a ball on the occasion of his visit.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 6.

The Chumba State.—About a week ago we stated, on the authority of the *Indian Public Opinion*, that the subjects of the Chumba State were dissatisfied with the successor to the late Rajah. This we can now, on unexceptionable authority, assert is not the case; nor is the new Rajah, Gopal Sing, the imbecile which our contemporary said he was, for, though, as we have said before, he is of indifferent intelligence, he can both read and write (no common accomplishments among Rajpoot Princes,) and is wise enough to keep his money matters straight, and to avoid intrigues. His character is well-known in Chumba, as also was the fact that he would, by the existing law of succession, succeed in time to the *Guddee*, for the *sound* of the British Government, appointing "the brother nearest in age" to the late Rajah as his successor, is recorded in the Chumba archives. Nor has any discontent with this arrangement ever been manifested except by the other brother—Soochet Singh—a sulky and dangerous man, who has lived since 1860 on the bounty of the Cashmere Rajah, and steadily refused the allowance offered to him by the late ruler of Chumba, and who, on the death of his brother, attempted to stir up the nobles to dispute the succession. They, however, refused to do so, and Soochet Singh was compelled to retire to his sulky exile. The *Indian Public Opinion* in its issue, received yesterday, also publishes the above corrections derived evidently from as authentic a source as our own.—*Pioneer.*

The Painful Occurrence at Bunnoo.—*Indian Public Opinion* gives the following account:—We regret to hear of a painful occurrence on the frontier at Bunnoo. While the Assistant Commissioner was out walking with a gentleman near Edwardesabad, he proposed to visit an old mosque close at hand. To do so it was necessary to cross a small *khet*; there was no crop or anything on the ground. The owner came up, and insolently objected to their going to the mosque over his ground. He appeared also to object to their visiting the mosque at all. Mr. Bartholomew assured him that he did not intend going into the place or doing any harm, but the man still followed and objected in an insolent way to their presence. Mr. Bartholomew at last hit him a blow over the head with a stick or cane he had in his hand, and to his horror the man immediately dropped down dead. On an examination of the body the doctor found that the blow was quite insufficient to injure the man, but his chest was so diseased that a very small shock would have sufficed at any time to cause death. As for the Assistant Commissioner, his general kindliness and good nature are so well known that the circumstance has caused the deepest sympathy for him. It is to be regretted that there is no provision in the Indian Penal Code for accidents of this sort, which at present involve a trial for culpable homicide; but we trust there is a sufficient amount of elasticity in our legal system to prevent the case ever coming for trial to Lahore at all.

The death is announced of Captain Chamier, the author of "Tom Bowline," and other novels which were very popular thirty years ago.

No less than five Peers have, during the last few months, become bankrupt, and the question is now under discussion whether bankruptcy should involve exclusion from the House of Lords as it does from the House of Commons.

The Polish Count Hauke, now fighting under the orders of Garibaldi, is a brother-in-law to Prince Alexander of Hesse, the commander-in-chief of the 8th Army Corps of 1866. The Princess Alexander is a sister of the Empress of Russia.

General Moltke, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, (we learn by last mail's papers,) had sent directions for his house to be put in readiness, as he expected to be home in four weeks at the latest. Other high military officials had sent similar messages. But the four weeks are now up.

The *Times'* own correspondent, in his last letter, mentions that the Bengalee papers propose Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen as the next Lieut.-Governor, in room of Sir William Grey. We doubt whether the Baboo, after his glorification in England, would deign to accept so low an appointment when he may fairly look to be made Viceroy.—*Asiatic.*

Mr. Jacob Bright, at a meeting of the National Reform Union at Manchester, some nights before the mail left, said—that "although it may be weeks, and even months, before the public will see him (i.e., Bright major) again, I have no more doubt than I have of my own existence that his voice will be again heard through the length and breadth of the land on these great questions."

Now that the license for indelicacies is withdrawn from the Alhambra the entertainment is, we learn from a London paper, coming out strong with "war songs," during the performance of which the French and Germans gratify themselves and the audience with alternate hissings and howlings. This, though not so exciting as the Can-can, is drawing well, and if the manager can but get up an occasional free-fight, the house will be as crowded as before.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIFORM ORTHOGRAPHY OF INDIAN NAMES AND PLACES.

The Government in India is at the present time engaged in one of the most interesting and useful labours it has ever undertaken,—the official promulg

No branch of the imperial revenue could be set aside for any particular purpose; the revenue was really charged with the general expenditure of the empire, and not with any special or particular object.

His Excellency the Viceroy remarked that the Council was aware that a reduction had been made in the grant for public works, and that one result of this was the suspension of several important public works in Calcutta, a fact which was painfully evident to every one familiar with the city. That being so, it had been considered advisable to suggest to the local Government that it would be right to finish those works already begun before commencing upon new buildings. His Excellency was doubtful whether, in view of these facts, the object of the bill could be foregone, without stronger grounds than had been adduced, It was hoped, notwithstanding this, that the question of providing better accommodation for the Small Cause Court of Calcutta would be considered at an early date.

The rest of the business was of a purely formal character.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman introduced the bill to extend the Prisons Act, 1870, to Coorg. The hon'ble gentleman also introduced the Bill to authorise the committal of European British subjects by Courts in the Andamans to the High Court at Fort William; and the Bill to authorise the extension of the Chowkeydaree Act to places where there is no jemadar of police.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen then moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To define and amend the Law of Evidence.

To amend the Law of Insolvency.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To consolidate and amend the law relating to the local extent of the General Regulations and Acts, and to the local limits of the jurisdictions of the High Courts and Chief Controlling Revenue Authorities.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal.

For repealing certain enactments of the Bengal Code.

To consolidate the law relating to Cattle Trespass.

For the Registration of Assurances.—*Indian Daily News.*

MR. STEPHEN'S SPEECH ON THE PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved that the final report of the select committee on the bill to amend the Indian Penal Code be taken into consideration. He said that this bill had excited, as they were all aware, very considerable discussion; and he proposed to fulfil his promise to enter into a full explanation of the policy of the Government in respect to the measure. He did, in fact, explain briefly the objects of the bill, when it was introduced into the Council. But the subject appeared to require some further explanation, which he would now proceed to give. Complaints had been made that the bill was to be passed hurriedly through the Council and at a distance from the centres of public opinion and discussion. As the fact was that there was really no hurry in proceeding with the bill, he had proposed that its passing should be deferred, and it had now been more than three months before the public. He did not know that any part of the bill had attracted the particular attention of the community, with the exception of section five, which referred to the offence of exciting disaffection. He should therefore confine what he had to say to that particular section, but he would first take the opportunity of making one remark on the section immediately preceding it. This section rendered the offence of conspiring to deprive the Queen of the sovereignty of British India, or to overawe the Government, punishable with transportation for life or for any shorter term, or with imprisonment which might extend to ten years. He had to observe, with regard to that section, that the committee had thought it right to make the offence of conspiring by criminal force or by the show of criminal force more severely penal than the offence of actually taking part in an unlawful assembly, having for its object the overawing of the Government. The reason was this, that persons who, by conspiring together to bring about such a result, set the whole matter in motion, seemed more criminal and far more deserving of punishment than those who were their mere tools and only took part in such an assembly.

He would now pass to the explanation of the fifth section, which related to the exciting of disaffection. He thought that section had been very severely criticised, or rather it had been severely blamed, for of really intelligent criticism there had been far less than he should have been glad to see. He proposed to state generally the purpose of the section, and how it effected that purpose. The object of the section was this. In connection with the preceding section it embodied, and, he hoped, improved and condensed, the existing English law on the subject to which it related. It might be said of the Indian Penal Code in general, that it was the English criminal law freed from the defects which from a variety of causes had affected it. By some means or other the Penal Code as it stood had entirely omitted that branch of the English criminal law which consisted of the Treason-Felony Act and the law relating to seditious words and libels. It contained no section by which you could punish conspiracies to wage war against the Queen or deprive her of the sovereignty of British India, unless the conspiracy proceeded so far as to be followed by open acts or actual preparations for rebellion. But besides this, the code contained no provision whatever with respect to exciting disaffection by speaking or writing, and that, he said, although the contrary had been asserted, was a great defect, and one which ought not to be permitted to exist in any rational system of criminal law whatever. The only means by which offences of that kind could be punished under the Penal Code was by treating them as cases of abetment. It might be said that, if the speaking or writing went the length of advising persons to wage war against the Queen, it was abetment, and those who instigated the commission of the crime were abettors. In some cases it might be so; but in the vast majority of cases he had no doubt it would be otherwise: for the crime of rebellion, speaking broadly, was not a crime committed, like theft, murder, or house-breaking, by one single act, done at one single moment, and proceeding from some one motive. It was, on the contrary, the result of a great variety of feelings excited in various ways, and therefore, if rebellion itself was to be regarded as a crime (and it was needless to argue with those who thought it was not), it was necessary to punish acts which led or were intended to lead to it, even if they did not fall within those narrow limits within which abetment was comprised in common cases. It was necessary to have a wider definition of abetment in the case of rebellion than in the case, say, of murder or theft, because the causes which produced rebellion were wide, and the acts were numerous and were spread over a large space of time. It was on these grounds that he said there was a serious defect in the absence from the Penal Code of all provision for the punishment of offences of this kind.

He now came to the question, Whence did this defect arise? When he addressed the Council on a former occasion, and also in the statement of objects and reasons which was before the public, he said that the defect arose from oversight on the part of those who passed the code. It might be that he ought to have produced at greater length the evidence on which he made that assertion. But he must confess that he felt somewhat aggrieved by the manner in which his assertion had been treated. That the bill itself should be objected to was natural; that the clauses of the bill should be the subject of criticism was just what he wished; but when a public man in this country committed himself to a definite statement, the least you could do was to contradict him; this had not been done in the present case. His deliberate statement had been passed over without the slightest notice, and its probability had been discussed upon abstract grounds, as if the fact that he had made it was of no importance whatever. He knew there was a disposition in this country to treat oral evidence with considerable indifference, but he thought an exception should be made in favour of a distinct assertion made by a member of the Government upon a matter regarding which he must be fully informed. It so happened that he had before him information which would convince the public that the assertion was true. It was a letter written so far back as the 7th June 1869 by Sir Barnes Peacock to Mr. Maine, and he would observe, in reference to that date, that when the late unfounded rumour of disturbances at Allahabad reached England, an English newspaper, *The Spectator*, which was peculiarly well informed on Indian matters, observed, with reference to this Act, that he (Mr. Stephen) had hastily drawn a bill for the suppression of seditious language. It appeared from the letter in question that the bill was under consideration in June 1869, and it was one of the earliest measures to which his attention was directed on his arrival in this country in December last. It had absolutely no connection whatever with the occurrences of the past summer and spring.

The letter of Sir Barnes Peacock to which Mr. Stephen had referred was as follows. Sir Barnes Peacock said—

"I have looked to my notes, and I think the omission of a section in lieu of section 113 of the original Penal Code must have occurred through mistake, though I have no distinct recollection of the subject. After the original code had been carefully revised, the original code and the revised code were printed in double columns. I send herewith a copy of the section proposed in the revised code to be substituted for section 113.

"We had many discussions as to section 113, and I recollect that I thought that the words 'attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government,' &c., were objectionable, and were not much less vague and undefined than the charge in one of the counts in Reg. v. O'Connell, of 'conspiring to bring into hatred and contempt the tribunals of the country,' as to which, see the arguments in 11 Clarke & Finnelly, 195. After the revised code had been printed, I find that I proposed to amend the section to be substituted for section 113. I send you a copy of my proposed section, as it would have stood if the section in the revised code had been amended.

"At the foot of that section I wrote 'explanation in margin as amended, *stet*,' that explanation being the explanation as it originally stood to section 113, substituting the words 'within the last clause,' for the word 'disaffection' in the original explanation.

"This leads me to think that, at that time, the clause substituted in the revised code for section 113 must have been intended to stand, either as originally prepared, or as I proposed to alter it.

"I am strengthened in this view by finding that I have written, against the section in the revised code as I proposed to alter it, 'See new section as taken down by Mr. Morgan' (who was then Clerk to the Legislative Council).

"Looking at this note I feel almost confident that, upon my proposing to amend the substituted section in the revised code, the committee, after discussion, must have agreed upon a section to be substituted, and that it was taken down by the Clerk of the Council, and afterwards omitted by some mistake or oversight. I have also got a memorandum 'of publishing false news or reports to induce persons to mutiny or rebel—see Begum's Proclamation,' as a matter for consideration whether the section in the revised code would meet such a case. I think when you consider section 113 and the explanation you will find that the explanation very much narrows the definition, and that it will be better to define the offence more accurately than is done by section 113. You will find a good deal upon section 113 in the Second Report of the Indian Law Commissioners on the Indian Penal Code, published in 1847.

"You will also find that Mr. Bethune proposed to substitute, for section 113, two sections—131 and 132 of his revised code—upon which Sir Lawrence Peel expressed his views in a letter to the Government of India, dated September 11th, 1851.

"As the report of the Indian Law Commissioners and the letter of Sir Lawrence Peel (with which Sir Arthur Buller concurred generally) may not be at Simla, I have had copies made for you, which I send herewith. Sections 131, 132 of Mr. Bethune's revised code are set out in Sir Lawrence Peel's remarks. You will bear in mind that 'banishment' is not one of the punishments included in the Penal Code.

"There may possibly be some memorandum in the Legislative Council office, which may show the precise terms of the section taken down by Mr. Morgan. I am sorry that I cannot throw any further light upon the matter, as I have no note as to the adoption or rejection of that clause. I feel, however, that it was an oversight on the part of the committee not to substitute some section for section 113."

That, he (Mr. Stephen) thought, was as strong evidence as it was possible to obtain at the present time for the assertion made by him. He had sent Sir B. Peacock's letter to Sir Walter Morgan, now Chief Justice of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces. Sir Walter said that he had preserved no notes of what took place at the meetings of the select committee, and had no recollection of the subject. Mr. Stephen therefore repeated the statement which he originally made, that there was a section to the present effect which ought to have been submitted to the Council, and to have been passed, and that it was omitted through a mistake or oversight which it was difficult now to account for. He had referred to the debates which took place in the Council, but there was no reference in those debates to any such provision. The result seemed to him to be clear, that when the bill was finally passed through the committee, a section equivalent to the present section was omitted by some mistake. Be that how it might, he proposed to proceed with the subject.

In an event of this kind, what was the duty of the Government? He said that it was to repair the omission, whoever might have been to blame for it. Various objections had been taken to this course. One was that the country was now in so loyal and peaceable a state, and that all things were going on so pleasantly that no such measure was required. He would answer that that appeared to be the very reason why we should repair the omission, which, upon that view of the case, could not give offence to anybody. Certainly, if no one had the slightest intention of exciting disaffection, no one would have any objection to punish those who at any future time might excite, or be disposed to excite, such disaffection. He must confess that objections of this kind never weighed with him. Any time was good for stopping a gap: stop it as soon as you find it out—in a quiet time if possible, and in troubled times if you must. If you had the opportunity of rectifying mistakes of this nature in a quiet time, it was surely better to do it when the matter could be quietly discussed, than to wait to do it till agitating and exciting circumstances suggested a measure of exceptional severity.

He now had to consider the exceptions taken to the clause. Sir Barnes Peacock had appended to his letter the section as he drew it, and which was proposed to be substituted for one which appeared in the original draft of the code. A great deal of discussion had taken place on the section now proposed, and after that discussion the commissioners by whom the code was drawn adhered to their draft, assigning their reasons, and they had answered the objections, as he (Mr. Stephen) thought, in a very satisfactory manner. Sir Barnes Peacock's proposed section was in its turn anxiously considered by the committee whose final report the Council was now considering. The committee, with all respect to Sir Barnes Peacock, came to the conclusion that it was not an improvement on the original draft of the commissioners. For one thing it was very much more severe: the section was as follows—

"Whoever attempts to excite or to induce, or does anything which he knows to be likely to excite or to induce the people, or any class or portion of the people who live under the Government of India, to entertain such feelings of disaffection to that Government or to any Government in India, as are likely to induce or cause them to resist or disobey the lawful authority of the Government of India or of such other Government, or to abet such resistance or disobedience, or by reason of such disaffection to break the peace or to violate the law, or to abet any such breach of the peace or violation of the law, shall be punished," &c.

The section now before the Council did not make it criminal to do things which people knew to be likely to excite disaffection. To punish the doing of an act which you knew to be likely to produce disaffection might be to punish a man for doing an act which he had a right to do, although it produced disaffection. He could imagine many things which a public man might have a right to do, even at the expense of exciting disaffection, but which, nevertheless, should not be punishable. Then the section proceeded to describe the kinds of disaffection which it would be a crime to excite. These were such feelings of disaffection as were likely to induce any portion of the people, not only to resist, but to disobey the authority of the Government of India. That was carrying things a very long way, because the mere omission to do what you were told to do was disobedience. The mere nonpayment of a tax was disobedience; and to punish a man for doing what was likely to induce people to disobey an unpopular law of any kind was far beyond what in his (Mr. Stephen's) judgment was desirable. In short, the committee came to the conclusion that this clause was considerably more severe than the clause originally drawn by the commissioners. That clause was greatly discussed at the time, and adhered to after careful discussion; and although he (Mr. Stephen) was not prepared to say that it was the best that could have been adopted, the committee unanimously came to the conclusion that the best course was to leave it as the commissioners had settled it. The clause was somewhat lengthy, but its substance was sound good sense. It provided that anybody who attempted to excite disaffection might be punished; but it insisted on the distinction between disaffection and disapprobation. It expressly provided that people might express or excite disapprobation of any measure of the Government that was compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Goverment; in other words, you might say what you liked about any Government measure or public man; you might publish or speak whatever you pleased, so long as what you said or wrote was consistent with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government. Let it be shown that the matter complained of was not consistent with a disposition to obey the law; let it be shown that it was consistent only with a disposition to resist the law by force, and it did fall under this section. Otherwise not.

He now proceeded to assert that this law was substantially the same as the law of England at the present day, though it was much compressed, much more distinctly expressed, and freed from a great amount of obscurity and vagueness with which the law of England was hampered.

He would shortly refer to a comparison which had been drawn between the section in question and the law of England, in a memorial presented by the British Indian Association—in itself perfectly proper and well expressed, although he disagreed with many of its arguments. That memorial shewed that those who drew it up were under a very false impression as to what the law of England on this subject was. They said—

"The experiences of England have always been a guide in matters of legislation in India, and it may fairly be asked whether there is any law in force in that country analogous to the one proposed for India? The committee are aware of none."

They then proceeded to quote at length several passages from a work published by him (Mr. Stephen) some years since under the title of 'A General View of the Criminal Law of England.' One passage quoted was in these words—

"In the year 1795 an Act was passed (35 Geo. III., cap. 7) which considerably enlarged the definition of treason, embodying by express enactment, in the old definition, most of the constructions put upon it by Hale and Foster. The definition includes 'any person who shall, within the realm or without, compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend death or destruction, maim or wounding, imprisonment or restraint of the person of the sovereign, or to deprive or depose him from the style, honour, or kingly name of the imperial Crown, or to levy war against His Majesty, in order by force and constraint to compel him to change his measures or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or to intimidate, or overawe both Houses or either House of Parliament, or to move or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade this realm, or any other His Majesty's dominions, and such compassings, &c., shall express, utter, and declare, by publishing any printing or writing, or by any overt act or deed.' By an Act passed in 1848, on occasion of the violent language used in newspapers and elsewhere by the Irish agitators, this Act was repealed, except in so far as it related to offences against the person of the sovereign; but the other clauses were re-enacted, and their operation was extended to Ireland, though the quality of the offence was altered from treason to felony punishable by transportation."

Upon these passages the memorial observes—

"There is nothing in the above to shew the existence of a law similar to the one proposed for India. The committee need hardly observe that there is considerable similitude between the political relation of India and Ireland to England, though happily the feeling of the people here is one of strong attachment to the British Government; but if the Imperial Parliament has not seen the necessity of restraining the right of speech and writing in Ireland, surely the Indian Legislature has much less reason to do so. If the Treason-Felony Act, cited by the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen in his book, is deemed sufficient for the safety of the State in Ireland, it may well be deemed equally sufficient for the same purpose in India. The only omission which there was in the Indian Penal Code on the subject has been supplied by section five of the bill under notice, and the succeeding section is therefore quite superfluous."

The Association would seem not to have understood what they quoted, for the passage which he had read distinctly stated that, to express in writing any "compassing," &c., (which was equivalent to an intention or wish) to compel the Crown by force to alter its measures, or to do many other things, was what is called in England treason-felony, which was much the same as the offence created by the section under consideration.

He would now proceed to state how the law of England to which the Association appealed stood upon this subject. It consisted of three parts. There was, first, the Statute, commonly called the Treason-Felony Act (technically the 11 Vic., c. 12); secondly, the common law with regard to seditious libels; and thirdly, the law as to seditious words. He might observe, in regard to this law, that section 2 of the Penal Code enacted that every person shall be liable "to punishment under this code and not otherwise for every act or omission contrary to the provisions thereof." Hence, the criminal law which prevailed before the passing of the Penal Code was still in force as to such offences as the code did not punish. The result might very possibly surprise some gentlemen, especially those who were connected with the press in the presidency towns, and he would draw attention to it. In the presidency towns, the criminal law of England was still in force, except in so far as it was superseded by the Penal Code. Any person who, within the Mahratta ditch or in Bombay or Madras, wrote anything which at common law would be a seditious libel, would be liable to the penalties which the law of England inflicted, which were fine and imprisonment at least, to say nothing of whipping and the pillory. No doubt the penalties last-mentioned would not now be enforced, but the law still existed, and he (Mr. Stephen) wished to point out that, so far from enacting a severe law, we were, in truth, doing away to a considerable extent with severe laws. As for the mofussil it appeared that the Muhammadan criminal law prevailed so far as it was not superseded by the Penal Code. He had tried to ascertain what the Muhammadan law was. He had found nothing on the subject of seditious libel, but had found much on the subject of rebellion, which, however, was so vaguely expressed, that it might possibly justify the infliction of very strange penalties for sedition and libel.

The first part, then, of the English criminal law was the Treason Felony, the third section of which was as follows—

"And be it enacted, that if any person whatsoever after the passing of this Act shall, within the United Kingdom or without, compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend to deprive or depose our most gracious lady the Queen, her heirs or successors, from the style, honour, or royal name of the imperial crown of the United Kingdom, or of any other of Her Majesty's dominions and countries, or to levy war against Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, within any part of the United Kingdom, in order by force or constraint to compel her or them to change her or their measures or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon or in order to intimidate or overawe both Houses or either House of Parliament, or to move or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade the United Kingdom or any other Her Majesty's dominions or countries under the obedience of Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices, or intentions, or any of them, shall express, utter, or declare, by publishing and printing or writing, or by open and advised speaking, or by any overt act or deed, every person so offending shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported beyond the seas for the term of his or her natural life, or for any term not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, as the Court shall direct."

That long string of words meant in plain English this. Any one who conceived in his heart any one of all these intentions, and who shewed that intention either by any act or any writing (for the provision as to words was temporary), was liable to transportation for life. That section was quoted by the British Indian Association to shew that the section proposed was more severe than the law of England. It shewed, in fact, the very reverse, for it shewed that the law of England, though similar to the proposed section, was more severe. The proposed section says, if you excite feelings of disaffection, either by speaking or writing, you shall be liable to punishment; and the law of England says, in substance, that if you yourself feel disloyal towards the Queen and shew that feeling by any writing, you shall be liable to punishment. The proposed section did not relate to a man's feelings or wishes, but simply to his writings or words, and the feelings which they were intended to produce in others. But the great peculiarity of the English law of treason was to regard every thought of the heart as a crime, which was to be punished as soon as it was manifested by any overt act. That was the English law as it stood according to the Treason-Felony Act.

He came now to the law of seditious libel; and in the book which was commonly quoted on all subjects connected with English criminal law (Russell on Crimes), there was a very long history about seditious libel compiled from various authorities. The law was very vaguely expressed, and he hoped that some one might soon reduce to a few short sentences the great mass of dicta on the subject.

The following was put forward as the test by which the seditious character of a publication on political subjects might be determined—

"Has the communication a plain tendency to produce public mischief by perverting the mind of the subject and creating a general dissatisfaction towards Government?"

That was infinitely stronger than anything now proposed. It would make any publication a crime which excited any general dissatisfaction with Government, however reasonable that dissatisfaction might be. The proposed section did nothing of the kind. It said, in so many words, you may create disapprobation as much as you please, so long as it is consistent with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government.

He would proceed to notice some of the other objections which had been raised to the proposed clause. He thought that if those who urged those objections carried them out to their legitimate results, they would see that their objections really proved too much, for they proved not that the particular section proposed was a bad one, but that there should be no legislation on the subject. It was said that the language of the section was vague; that disaffection was a vague word. He was perfectly willing to admit that that statement had some truth in it. But all human language was more or less vague. In a general way, everybody knew what disaffection was, but in that and every other word of the sort, there must be a good deal of vagueness from the imperfection of the human mind itself. Look, for instance, at such words as "negligence," "morally wrong," "malignantly," "possession," all of which occurred in the Penal Code. They were all more or less vague; but if the law was honestly administered, it would be found that they really carried out the purposes which they were intended to effect.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

As the King of Prussia refused to leave the army before peace is concluded or an armistice signed, the proposition that the North German Parliament should hold its session in the middle of this month at Versailles was lately being seriously entertained.

SOME audacious persons, says a correspondent, sought to "interview" M. Theirs without the least right to intrude upon him They did not know him. Their sole pretext for calling on the harassed Minister was that they were newspaper correspondents. One of them, who represented, I am told, an American newspaper, was entreated "*pour l'amour de Dieu, Monsieur, laissez-moi tranquille.*"

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Enteri solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble, Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

ON THE CALCUTTA COURSE IN THE MORNING.

(*Englishman*, Dec. 5.)

I IMAGINE some of your sporting readers will be on the look-out for a few lines regarding the doings of some of the horses now doing good work for the Calcutta Races; and as I take a quiet constitutional twice or thrice a week to somewhere near the race stand, I am able to pen a few lines, which may be read with interest by those who may feel inclined to speculate on the forthcoming Calcutta Races. Although there are numerous entries, I am afraid they will dwindle down to very small fields. I am pleased to see that Mr. Field's crack Arab, The Earl, is again going in real good style, and apparently quite recovered from his recent accident. If he keeps well, he is bound to be one of the first two in the Calcutta Derby of 1870-71. His stable companion, Zillzilla, is a very peculiar mover when going slow; but when let out, he lays down to work in right good style. Despite his "non" staying powers, I am of opinion that he is bound to secure a place in the Derby. The plater Sunbeam, the property of the same sporting owner, is looking much better than he was at Sonepore. Longhope is going well, and will win a race or two before he returns to Bombay. The others in that stable are but doing gentle work. H. H. Aga Khan has only two, Silvertail and Shere Ali, both looking remarkably well. The former has been my selection for some time past, and I am still of opinion that he will finish just a length in front of The Earl on the day, and thus early I shall predict them to finish as follows:—

Silvertail	1
The Earl	2
Zillzilla	3

Should I have placed them so soon? many would say no; but bar accidents, I fancy I am right, as the class of Arabs I have seen lately on the Course are really a disgrace to Bengal. In the early part of the season I had a great fancy for Byculla; but from what I saw of him in his work last week, he is certainly not half so good as he was in October last. The promising grey Arab Florican, in the same stable, goes wretchedly; in short, I feel confident neither will finish near the Bombay ones. Scimitar Secundus is looking blooming, and I fancy his owner thinks the Derby won; but let me impress upon his memory that he will find the class of Arabs he will have to meet in the Derby too good for his short quartered grey, although he won at Barrackpore so easily against a class of wretchedly bad ones. His horse was also by far the best-prepared horse at those races; in fact, the most forward of any Arab on this side. There are lots of others engaged in the Derby taking their work well, but I fancy they will make a very bad show when they do appear on the eventful morning. The great candidate from the North West Provinces has arrived for the Colonial in Black Eagle: but if I am not deceived, he goes as if, since the Sonepore Races, he has had a bad night somewhere, so that at the present moment I shall remain silent regarding him. Miss Trelawny has not much (if at all) improved on her last year's form. She is going but gently. Moonlight is a nice mover, but I don't think good for much, or she would have made her appearance before this. Centurion goes in the steeple-chase style, and requires well paying for his trouble. Gipsy looks much better than at Sonepore, but will have no chance against the Bombay Arab platers. Stockwell certainly gets round a greater portion of the Course, and makes the best haste off to his stable, when he approaches the top turn. We have again our old opponent, Melbourne, amongst us, and he is in blooming order, but will have to gallop much faster on the Viceroy's Cup Day this year than he did last, or he will not finish in the first three. I observe a very nice four-year-old bay English mare, recently named North Star, who is bound to hold her own with the class of Englishers now in Calcutta, although the Steward is a good mover, but cannot have had sufficient time in the country to carry him through more than one race. He will, I am told, win the Trial, but he will have to gallop to beat Favourite, if she runs. Castle Hill is well bred, with fine action, and looking very well, but, like his stable companion, requires time. Rapier, Young Secunder, and a few others of Thos. Smith and Co.'s string, are in good work, but I have no fancy for any of them. There are numerous others at daily work on the Course, but I see nothing amongst them likely to prove successful at the first Calcutta Meeting, and anticipate the principal winners will spring from the following (my final tips I shall reserve until I get better acquainted with the horses):—Favourite, Silvertail, Sunbeam, Black Eagle, Castle Hill, Zillzilla, Eruption, Longden, Rocket, Bellona, Scimitar Secundus, and Shere Ali. SPECTATOR.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DOUBS.

THE Germans have fastened on the Department of the Doubs with a firm grip. The corps which they have sent to Montbeliard numbers 6,000, and the place is being fortified with a view to permanent occupation. Belfort has been strictly invested since Sunday, and, with New Breisach, must shortly succumb—it is rumoured that the latter has already hoisted the white flag—when the German troops now engaged in siege operations in Alsace may be sent on through Montbeliard to Besançon. Although no new reports of military operations have arrived from the Rhone, something appears to have happened on that line to make the people of Lyons believe that their danger increases; for an order has been given to close all the theatres. Garibaldi has turned up at a point more than fifty miles from his old quarters at Dôle. Crossing the Saone, and the line of the German advance from Dijon, and the mountains of the Côte d'Or, he has appeared at Autun, Talleyrand's old see, and been warmly welcomed. Autun is 12 miles from Chagny, where the French are said to intend to make a firm stand against the army descending from Dijon; Chagny is 19 miles from Nuits, and 31 from Dijon. The French have applied the torch pretty freely to the Alsatian villages in which they have lost their interest. Vezelois and Chevremont, which, with another village of uncertain name, have been fired as a matter of simple military convenience, have respectively 476 and 530 inhabitants.—*Daily News*, NOV. 11.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

WORCESTER, November 3.

"THUS far into the bowels of the land" have I penetrated on a little autumnal circuit I make at these times, not very sorry to quit London fog and London mud for lighter skies and cleaner diggins. "The faithful city" (term beloved of reporters) is not a bad place to stop a few days in by any means, and there are worse places to wile away half an hour than the bar of the Star Hotel, a spot presided over by a young *Nerea* (not that there is any "playing with the tangles" of *her* hair, you will please to understand), very popular in these parts, and who has so many admirers that, according to the old adage, the maid should be "puzzled." But she isn't, and I found her last night just securing her latest victim, a very copper-coloured gentleman in the suite of H. H. the Nawab Nazim of Bengal who has been touring about the manufacturing districts and is at present honouring the Star with his presence. The copper-coloured was evidently a gone coon, and quite forgetful of "his young barbarians and their mother" (supposing him to have those belongings) in the land he had left. He was instructing *Nerea* to peel an orange after some peculiar fashion, and the pretty awkwardness evinced by his enslaver was evidently pleasing to the Bengalee. By the way what a lot of money the said Nawab must be getting rid of in this country, because, of course, he bleeds pretty freely, and hotel-keepers don't let him off easily. He has been at the Star a week, occupying twelve rooms or more, purchasing Worcester China, and he, his sons, and his suite loafing about in a very aimless fashion. I believe they are supposed to be improving their minds and studying our institutions. The only one I have seen improving himself was the copper-coloured one I have mentioned (he was the head cook of His Highness I discovered), and *he* was studying *Nerea*, more improving than thin China.

Worcester racing is not much, but the meeting is well conducted, the Committee "act on the square," and seek not to make money out of it, but only to guard themselves, if possible, from loss. This is not always very easy to be done, especially if engagements are honourably kept. There is a way of saving your pocket and of putting money into it too, but it is not practised here. Some "spirited lessees" get out of the difficulty by this device—for instance the "100 sovereigns added," are not added, and the Gold Cup is often only exhibited and returned to the silversmith. These are tricks and dodges well known and practised, and there are men with houses and lands and fat bonves all acquired by this phase of "the little game." It is not a nice game, but the public and owners of horses are not to blame who give into it and encourage it. If they insisted on a lessee or clerk of the course fulfilling his engagements, there would be an end of it, but as they make themselves *participes criminis*, they can't complain. Here is another dodge:—A "spirited lessee" agrees to chuck in to the Costermongers' Handicap at Ropeington-in-the-hole, a certain horse belonging to you, on the condition that you do not ask him for the stake should your horse win. Similarly a handsome cup is advertized and exhibited. Paragraphs in the sporting journals puffing the artistic excellence of the trophy "which, emanating from the atelier of Messrs. Screwdom and Doodl, does every credit to that eminent firm." The cup is won by somebody, and in a short time it mysteriously finds its way back to the establishment of the "eminent firm," and after a lapse of a year or two,—if your memory is good for these things,—you will recognize it furbished up into a trophy at Little Pedlington, where in all probability a similar fate awaits it. But these little dodges to make money are mild offences compared with other practices, some of which came under my notice the other day. Did you ever hear of "a platina shoe?" Platina is, as you are aware, a ductile metal, weighing heavy, and having the advantage of looking, when made into thin plates, as if it did not weigh anything at all. This is the new instrument for the perpetration of gross frauds. For instance, we will say a horse has to carry 8st. 7lbs. in some race. He weighs in that weight all correct, but instead of having the usual lead "pounds" in his saddle cloth, he uses the thin platina plates, two of which will be quite equal to four of the lead ones, and admit of being stiffed into the flap of the saddle. The jockey has a confederate who adroitly takes out the platina plates after he has mounted and while he is on the way to the post (this is effected with greater ease at Newmarket than elsewhere), and if he wins (which he is almost certain to do as he has about 10lbs. in hand) he takes care not to pull up until some way past the chair, where the confederate is waiting for him, then the plates are skilfully pushed back into the saddle flap, and the jockey scales his correct weight without any suspicion! This, I am assured, has been done frequently, and it is a slang phrase among jockeys and others up to the trick that such and such a horse has got "his platina shoe on." It would have been tried last year in the Cesarewitch, on a certain horse belonging to a well-known Nottingham boot-maker, but the horse broke down, and the horse they sought to substitute was found to be too bad even to win with the aid of a "platina shoe." But what a world of fraud and rascality does not this disclose. True the thing has always been done, old racing men tell, but this is an improvement on the old clumsy method of "slipping a cloth." How many horses who have run in past Derbys (some winners) have carried the proper weight? What was done, or rather what could not be none, in that dark subterranean passage which led to the old weighing room, now happily abolished, in Epsom Grand Stand? How easy there to take away a weight and to replace one, not altogether without suspicion, but at all events without much fear of detection. Old racing men, like other old people, are apt to romance and to draw on their imaginations, but still if half the stories I get told me over confidential whiskeys are true, the amount of lynching that ought to have been done on the Turf, if lynching was an institution of ours, would be something tremendous. They don't scruple to say that some of the honoured names on the Turf—the sires of name and fame—carried short weight. Then, as for the four-year olds that ran as three, they tick them off on their fingers with a gentle matter-of fact air against which there is no appealing—Little Wonder, Daniel O'Bourke, &c., till Lord George Bentinck was bold enough to put his hand on the cockatrice-den and exposed the Running Rein fraud. But these are old memories, and I shall be getting as discursive and garrulous as my informants. Besides I am leaving Worcester out in the cold.

We have had a new adjunct, an undesirable one, to racing here. There was such a dense fog on the course yesterday that the running was a farce, and at length became dangerous. Horses loomed out of the mist like spectre steeds, and when I tell you we got through three flat races, two over hurdles and a steeple-chase, I think you will say we did pretty well. There was another steeple-chase on the card, but by the time that came on, some of the jockeys who rode in the first one raised a remonstrance, and no wonder. They had ridden at the risk of their lives. Tom Pickernell charged a tree and got a severe contusion. Page knocked down a man who had to be taken to the Infirmary. Everybody cannoned against everybody else, and as for the going the right course, each rider maintained that he alone had done that. It was confusion worse confounded, and had its ridiculous side too, which our Eastern friends who were present seemed to appreciate keenly. Assisting at the spectacle, of which you could see nothing, might have been, and probably was, set down by them as one of the many lunacies of which the great English people are guilty. The Nizam, by the way, seemed to enjoy the sport very much on the previous day when we could see, and had an eye for a horse which raised him in my estimation. Whether a champagne luncheon, to which he courteously invited the members of the Race Committee, myself, and one or two other gentlemen, aided to the better opinion I have formed of His Highness, I cannot say. We are all much the creatures of circumstance not to say of champagne, and perhaps my views were slightly biassed. But, however, I drink the health of His Highness and his families, and may they live long and prosper and go back in peace and safety, and get their deserts whatever they are. I am sure I don't know, and moreover don't know anybody that does, but that matters little. He seems a sensible old boy (I hope this is not a disrespectful expression), plays billiards fairly (though here he is surpassed by his son and heir, who gave Lord Dudley 20 points the other evening and a good beating), and told a friend of mine that, often as he had heard the expression since he had been in this country of "a fine old English gentleman," he thought he had never met one until he went to lunch at the Deanery, the other morning, and saw good old John Peel. As this is a fact, it says a good deal for Asiatic penetration, for if ever there was a Christian gentleman with a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness, it is the present Dean of Worcester. But all this is leather and prunella to you, and why I prose about it I am sure I don't know, except that the fog has got into my poor brains and I am duller than usual. It *was* a fog and no mistake, so dense, damp, and chilling, that it necessitated what an old friend of mine used to call "living above the weather," which meant with him, I don't say it does with me, any amount of liquoring up. Without pledging myself to such a very determined line, I may say that the aspect of the old-fashioned Masonic room at the Bell Hotel where the old fashioned Race Ordinary is held, was not unpleasing last night. To that Ordinary came some good fellows, to that Ordinary came pheasants from Croome, and what is better, mutton from Welch Mountains, lamperns from the Severn (you Pioneers don't know what lamperns are), and good liquor from out an old cellar. They were always a portwine drinking generation, were the men of Worcester, and I find myself re-acquiring a well nigh forgotten taste, and rehearsing an ancient lore. The brand known as the "Roriz" finds much favour at the Ordinary, presided over by the Mayor of the faithful city, a stout full wine, delicate in flavour too, and insidious I should say—perhaps I might add *very* idsidious. I find myself listening to discussions on vintages that take me back to the pre-historic times when I considered portwine the finest liquor on earth. The "forty," the "forty-two," the "forty-seven," the "fifty-one," they used to roll glibly off my tongue once, but I own life has eradicated these simple tastes. As the "Roriz" disappears I feel myself returning to my first love. I listen to a worthy member of the Corporation (a portwine confraternity), who is perfectly solemn about the "sixty-one," and what, in his opinion, it will become. I catch the infection, and find myself interested about the "sixty-seven," and more so about the "sixty-nine" prophecied to turn out a second comet year in the celebrity its vintage will attain. Why do we not drink port in London? I shall certainly mention the "Roriz," to the Club Committee when I get back. The Mayor proposes another bottle for a select circle around the chair; in fact he says to the cellarman that he thinks he might as well bring two. Good fellow the Mayor, staunch Conservative I find, and we are on *accord* on all topics. I think the select circle is Conservative with the exception of a Radical sheriff who doesn't like the "Roriz" and is drinking a thin potation called claret. Bad sign that. I say to the Mayor that "portwine is the liquor of Englishmen" (which I remember often saying—ay, and believing too—some five-and-twenty years ago), and his Worship agrees. So does the solemn man, who is more solemn than ever now, and rolls the wine in his glass and sighs. I begin to wish I had not lunched with the Nawab, and wonder what he would think of the "Roriz." I remember with feelings better imagined than described, that I have a letter to begin to the Pioneers, and I wish the Pioneers—but never mind. Suddenly finding myself without any provocation shaking hands with the solemn man, I take it as a warning and a sign. Solemn man seems to take it as a sign too; so does his Worship. We all